



Class F72

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THE
ESSEX MEMORIAL,

FOR
1836:

EMBRACING

A REGISTER OF THE COUNTY. -

BY JAMES R. NEWHALL.

S A L E M :

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P R E F A C E .

WE have but few words to say on introducing this little book to the notice of the public. Small as the volume may appear, it is one which has been prepared with much labor and expense. The ground over which we have gone was new, and our progress has been without chart or compass, so far as any model was concerned. But we have not been without assistance; many gentlemen in the various sections of the County, whose kindness will not be forgotten, have rendered essential aid, — some by collecting and transmitting useful data, and interesting sketches and facts, — some by the loan of books of reference, — and some by pointing out as we visited the various towns, such matters as were deemed most worthy of notice.

It is designed to continue the Memorial as an annual, should the reception of the present volume appear to offer sufficient encouragement. There are many subjects of deep interest, the reader must be aware, which did not come within the scope of the present volume, but which could be

presented in one where the plan was somewhat varied. It will at present, however, be only necessary to say, that should the patronage bestowed on this, be sufficient to warrant the issuing of another volume, we shall use our best endeavor to render it useful and interesting.

It will be perceived that in one or two particulars we have deviated somewhat from the plan set forth in the prospectus; but the deviations were made under a conviction that they were improvements. In the mechanical department, it was proposed to have the volume an 18mo. "of about 300 pages," but we have adopted a form one size larger, thinking that to be most convenient, with a small number of pages less; which was done at an expense much exceeding that of full 300 pages 18mo.

In a work of this nature, it could not, of course, be expected, that the sources from which every item of intelligence was derived, should be particularly stated, as they are almost innumerable, and would occupy a large space on every page. Most of the information, was collected from oral testimony, and personal observation; but what has been derived from publications of any kind, we have aimed to have from the best authorities; not deeming it necessary to be so fastidious about credits as would be requisite in works of a different character.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 48, line 11, for "John H." read John W.

Page 55, line 7, *dele* "Nehemiah Adams"—he was appointed, but did not accept.

Page 89, line 30, for "Presson," read Preston.

Page 90, line 23, for "Perry," read Berry.

Page 96, lines 1 and 2, transpose the words "planting" and "fishing".

Page 99, line 18, for "1774" read 1704.

Page 105, add Lonson Nash, lawyer, and substitute Moses H. Shaw for "Joshua P. Trask," Deputy sheriff.

Page 106, line 34, for "1813" read 1810 ;—same page, line 36, for "1827," read 1830.

Page 112, line 25, for 1639, read "1642."

Page 149, add as Newspaper, the Lynn Mirror, which succeeded the Chronicle, Dec. 12, 1835, published every Saturday morning, by G. W. D. Andrews, at \$2 per annum ; in politics Whig.

Page 166, line 29, for "79" read 97.

ESSEX COUNTY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE first discovery, by Europeans, of that portion of Massachusetts now forming Essex County, of which we have any knowledge, was made in 1602. On the 21st of March, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold sailed from Falmouth, England, with a company of thirtytwo persons, ten of whom were to commence a settlement on the shore of New England, or North Virginia, as this portion of America was then called. On the 14th of May, they discovered the coast between Cape Ann and Nahant, and as they approached the land, eight Indians went on board to welcome them. Hence the company proceeded across the Bay and cast anchor near the southern shore; here they took great quantities of cod, a circumstance which suggested the name they gave to the great promontory, to this day known as Cape Cod. They then passed round the Cape, and after making a few discoveries, some of them landed for the purpose of commencing the settlement; but they soon abandoned their project, and all set sail for England, arriving at Exmouth, in July.

The year 1611 is rendered memorable as being the first in which any European is known to have

set foot upon the soil of Essex County. Edward Harlie* and Nicholas Hobson sailed for New England, on a voyage of discovery. They stopped at several places on the coast, and finally arrived at Agawam, now Ipswich, where they were kindly received by the Indians; here they remained a short time, and then returned to England, taking five of the natives. From this year to 1624, several visits were made to this region, though it does not appear that any settlement was attempted.

In 1624, the Dorchester Company, in England, was formed through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr White. They sent over persons to commence a fishing and planting station at Cape Ann. John Tilley was employed as overseer of the planting, and Thomas Gardener of the fishery. Of their "Salt-Man," (a pretty important personage) Bradford appears to have entertained rather an unfavorable opinion, as he says of him, writing at Plymouth, he "is an ignorant, foolish, self-willed man, who chooses a spot for his salt-works, will have eight or ten men to help him, is confident the ground is good, makes a carpenter rear a great frame of a house for the salt and other like uses; but finds himself deceived in the bottom; will then have a lighter to carry clay, &c., yet all in vain; he could do nothing but boil salt in pans. The next year is sent to Cape Ann; and there the pans are set up by the fishery; but before the summer is out, he burns the house and spoils the pans; and there's an end of this chargeable business."

In 1625, Roger Conant, whom Mr White styles "a pious, sober and prudent gentleman," was

* Mr Felt, in his history of Ipswich, has this name Harlie; but in ancient books we find it as in the text.

chosen by the Company to superintend the affairs at Cape Ann, both planting and fishing. Thither he removed, taking Lyford,* as minister, and others. Oldham was also invited to go, but it appears declined the invitation.

The settlement at Cape Ann was broken up in the autumn of 1626, the adventurers not having met with the desired success, and Conant, together with Lyford and many others of his associates, removed to Naumkeag, now Salem. They located themselves on the tongue of land through which Bridge Street now runs; — and thus commenced the first permanent settlement in Essex County. A frame house, which had been erected at Cape Ann at the commencement of the station, was afterwards taken down and removed to Salem, where it was erected on what is now Court Street, at the north corner of Church Street; and there it stands to this day, though it has undergone so many mutations as to render it hardly probable that honest Roger would recognise it, should he return.

The following introductory clause of a petition made to the General Court, by Conant in May, 1671, embraces one or two interesting particulars. “The umble petition of Roger Conant, of Bass River, alias Beverly, who hath bin a planter in New England fortie eight years, and upwards, being one of the first, if not the very first, that resolved, and made good my settlement in matter of plantation, with my family in this collony of

* They went from Nantasket. Lyford and Oldham had been living at Plymouth, from which place, on account of some seditious proceedings, they were expelled, and retired to Nantasket; some of their former adehrents followed them, among whom was Roger Conant.

Massachusetts Bay, and have bin instrumental both for the founding, and carrying on of the same, and when in the infancy thereof, it was in great hazard of being deserted, I was a means through grace assisting me, to stop the flight of those few, that there were heire, with me, and that by my utter deniall to goe away with them, who would have gon either for England, or mostly for Virginia, but thereupon stayed to the hazard of our lives." Mr Conant further says in his petition that he was the first person who had a house in Salem ; but adds that he did not have " any hand in naming either that or any other towne."

Capt. John Endicott, with his company, arrived at Salem, on the 6th of September, 1628, and immediately entered upon his duties, as agent of the patentees of Massachusetts colony. The next year, on the 10th of April, he was chosen Governor, and six persons were appointed for his Council. In the course of this year, at a meeting of the Company in London, the expediency of removing the government, with the patent to New England, was agreed upon, and on the 20th of October, 1629, officers were elected with reference to their removal hither. John Winthrop was chosen Governor, and at a subsequent meeting Thomas Dudley was chosen Deputy Governor. Winthrop came over in the *Arabella*, arriving at Salem on the 12th of June ; and it was on board this ship that he commenced his Journal, which is a work of much interest, and furnishes the most authentic accounts relative to the Massachusetts Colony, from that period to 1649.

Of the notions which prevailed in regard to the management of the colony among those in England, who directed the affairs of the Company, we

may form some idea, by their instructions to Endicott and his council. They were instructed to appoint careful overseers to every family ; and to see that those sent over for the company were employed in their proper business. Blank books were sent for the overseers to keep a perfect register of the daily work done by each person ; and copies of the books were to be sent semi-annually to England. They were particularly cautioned against permitting the culture of " that vile weed," as will appear by the following : " As in our former, so now again we especially desire you to take care that no *tobacco*, be planted by any of the new planters under your government, unless it be some small quantity, for mere necessity and for physic, for preservation of their health, and that the same be taken privately, by ancient men and none other." They were enjoined to have no " idle drones," among them, &c. &c.

Some idea of the scarcity of money among the early settlers, may be formed from the following extract of a letter addressed by the Court to the Saugus Iron Company, in September, 1647 :—
" We acknowledge wth you that such a staple comodity as Iron is a great means to enrich ye place where it is, both by furnishing this place wth yt comodity at reasonable rates, and by bringing in other necessary comodityes in exchange of Iron exported, but as we use to say, if a man lives where an axe is worth but 12d., yet it is never the cheaper to him who cannot get 12d. to buy one. So if your Iron may not be had here without ready money, what advantage will that be to us if wee have no money to purchase it. Itt is true, some men have here Spanish money sometimes, but little comes to our smiths' hands, especially those

of inland tounes. What moneys our smiths can gett you may be sure to have it before any other ; if we must want Iron so often as our money failes, you may easily judge if it were not better for us to procure it from other places (by our corne and pipe staves, &c.) then to depend on ye comming in of mony wch is never so plentiful as to supply for ye occasion."

The Indians who inhabited Essex County, were principally at Haverhill, Andover, Ipswich, Lynn, Marblehead, Newbury and Salem. They followed hunting and fishing for support, but were generally deficient in industry. The skins of animals afforded them clothing, and the warriors painted their faces, for the purpose of appearing more ferocious. In the settlement of this region, the Europeans appear, with few exceptions, to have had little regard for the feelings and rights of the aborigines, but to have seized upon their heritage, at all times in a manner according with the principle set forth in the following votes, passed at a church meeting in Milford.

Voted, That the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof.

Voted, That the earth is given to the saints.

Voted, That we are the saints.

The following lines, found in Lewis's History of Lynn, are supposed to have been written about this time, and exhibit some of the peculiar circumstances of the settlers :—

The place where we live is a wilderness wood,
Where grass is much wanting that's fruitful and good ;
Our mountains and hills, and our valleys below,
Being commonly covered with ice and with snow.

And when the northwest wind with violence blows,
Then every man pulls his cap over his nose ;

But if any is hardy and will it withstand,
He forfeits a finger, a foot, or a hand.

But when the spring opens we then take the hoe,
And make the ground ready to plant and to sow ;
Our corn being planted, and seed being sown,
The worms destroy much before it is grown.

And while it is growing some spoil there is made
By birds, and by squirrels, that pluck up the blade ;
And when it is come to full corn in the ear,
It is often destroyed by raccoon and by deer.

And now our old garments begin to grow thin,
And wool is much wanted to card and to spin ;
If we can get a garment to cover without,
Our other in garments are clout upon clout.*

Our clothes we brought with us are apt to be torn,
They need to be clouted soon after they're worn ;
But clouting our garments, they hinder us nothing,
Clouts double are warmer than single whole clothing.

If fresh meat be wanting to fill up our dish,
We have carrots and, pumpkins, and turnips, and fish ;
And if there's a mind for a delicate dish,
We haste to the clam banks, and there we catch fish.

'Stead of pottage, and puddings, and custards and pies,
Our turnips and parsnips are common supplies ;
We have pumpkins at morning, and pumpkins at noon,
If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone.

If barley be wanting to make into malt,
We must then be contented, and think it no fault ;
For we can make liquor, to sweeten our lips,
Of pumpkins, and parsnips, and walnut tree chips.

Now while some are going, let others be coming,
For while liquor's boiling it must have a scumming ;

*Patch.

But I will not blame them, for birds of a feather,
By seeking their fellows are flocking together.

Then you whom the Lord intends hither to bring,
Forsake not the honey for fear of the sting;
But bring both a quiet and contented mind,
And all needful blessings you surely will find.

Essex was incorporated as a County, in 1643. It then consisted of eight townships and settlements, viz : Salem, Lynn, Enon, Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Gloucester and Cochichewic. Enon was, at the same Court, admitted as a town under the name of Wenham. Cochichewic was the territory now forming Andover.

In the spring of 1668 there appears to have been a phenomenon witnessed in the heavens, which caused much alarm. From the following grave description, found in New England's Memorial, we should conclude that it was an exhibition of the zodiacal light, so frequently witnessed at this day; but the description affords a good illustration of the manner in which the venerables of that period looked upon the display of celestial phenomena : "There appeared a sign in the heavens in the form of a spear, something thicker in the midst than at either end, of a whitish bright color; it was seen several nights together in the west, about an hour within the night; it stood stooping and the one end pointing to the setting of the sun, and so settled downwards by little and little, until it quite vanished, and descended beneath the horizon." In the preceeding autumn, "there was heard several loud noises or reports, as if it had been guns discharged in the air, first one distinctly, and in a short time as it had been a volley of shot discharged."

The year 1671 was remarkable for the violence of its storms. On the 18th of January there was a great snow storm, with much thunder and lightning. On Sunday, the 18th of May there was a thunder storm, in which a house at Ipswich was struck. During another storm, it is said, "a sheet of fire descended."

During the Indian wars, this County furnished many soldiers for the field; particularly in the Pequot war, and in the great war with King Philip. In this last, about seventy of the most promising young men of whom the County could boast, were cut off in a single battle, on the 18th of September, 1675 at the village of Muddy Brook, in Franklin County. They were commanded by Capt. Thomas Lathrop, of Beverly, and appear to have halted near a swamp to regale themselves upon the grapes, in the very midst of an Indian ambuscade of seven hundred warriors; Hubbard, however, has it that they were on the march when the attack was made. But ten of the whole company escaped.

In 1680, a great comet appeared which was the largest ever seen, and terrified the people of New England as well as Europe exceedingly. It was the great Newtonian comet; and will not appear again until the year 2255, its period being five hundred and seventy-five years. The train is represented to have reached near half way across the heavens.

In 1686, the government of Sir Edmand Andros went into operation; and the people of Essex County, manifested their dissatisfaction, by refusing to assess the taxes granted by him and his council. At Ipswich, the Selectmen were fined from twenty to thirty pounds each and Mr Wise,

the minister, together with one or two others, was imprisoned.

In 1692 the memorable witchcraft delusion began to rage in this County. It had made its appearance in the colony some years before, and for more than a century, had been a terrible scourge to some portions of England. But it was ever a matter upon which much diversity of opinion existed; many were the discussions held, and many the books written upon the subject by the learned and pious of Europe. We have before us at this moment, several tracts from able hands, treating upon the fearful mysteries; one of them printed at London as early as 1653. But we must keep to our own land. Here, it is well known, during those trying times, many of the wise and good ceased not to declare that witchcraft was but an evil of the imagination, and continued, at their peril, to exhort their fellow-citizens to return to the guidance of reason. But, alas, by far the largest number of the wise and good were themselves partakers in the delusion; and hence are we forced to perceive that the strange doctrines were founded upon a principle of our nature — a principle which, as God's handiwork remains unchanged; and it becomes us to consider the tendency of our popular conceptions, lest the time should again arrive for the exhibition of scenes as terrific, though perhaps of a different tenor. This remark may appear idle, but, are not some of the cherished opinions of the present "enlightened age," as ridiculous as those of 1692?

We propose giving a brief account of one or two cases out of the many that occurred during the memorable delusion; and perhaps it would be best to do so by extracts from a publication of that pe-

riod, as the ancient style would do more towards conveying a correct impression, than any other mode of description that could be adopted. What follows, therefore, is from a book printed in 1693, and sure are we, that the reader will be astonished to find with what gravity "Increase Mather, President of Harvard College," describes the absurd transactions.

"On the nineteenth day of March last, I went to Salem Village, and lodged at Nathaniel Ingersol's near to the Minister's, Mr P.'s house, and presently after I came into my lodging, Capt. Walcut's daughter, Mary, came to Lieut. Ingersol's and spake to me; but suddenly after, as she stood by the door, was bitten, so that she cryed out of her wrist, and looking on it with a candle, we saw apparently the marks of teeth, both upper and lower set, on each side of her wrist.

"In the beginning of the evening I went to give Mr P. a visit. When I was there, his kinswoman, Abigail Williams, (about twelve years of age) had a grievous fit; she was at first hurried with violence to and fro in the room, (though Mrs Ingersol endeavored to hold her) sometimes making as if she would fly, stretching up her arms as high as she could, and crying, 'whish, whish, whish,' several times; presently after she said, there was goodwife N. and said, 'Do you not see her? Why here she stands!' And she said goodwife N. offered her *The Book*, but she was resolved she would not take it, saying often, 'I wont, I wont, I wont take it, I do not know what book it is, I am sure it is none of God's Book, it is the devil's book for ought I know.' After that she run to the fire, and begun to throw fire-brands

about the house, and run against the back, as if she would run up chimney, and, as they said, she had attempted to go into the fire in other fits.

“On Lord’s Day, the twentieth of March, there were sundry of the afflicted persons at meeting, as Mrs Pope, and Goodwife Bibber, Abigail Williams, Mary Walcut, Mary Lewis, and Doctor Grigg’s maid. There were also at meeting Goodwife C. (who was afterwards examined on suspicion of being a witch). They had several sore fits in the time of public worship, which did something interrupt me in my first prayer, being so unusual. After psalm was sung, Abigail Williams said to me, ‘Now stand up, and name your text!’ And after it was read, she said, ‘It is a long text.’ In the beginning of sermon, Mrs Pope, a woman afflicted, said to me, ‘Now there is enough of that.’ And in the afternoon, Abigail Williams, upon my referring to my doctrine, said to me, ‘I know no doctrine you had, if you did name one, I have forgot it.’

“In sermon time, when Goodwife C. was present in the meeting-house, Abigail Williams called out, ‘Look where Goodwife C. sits on the beam suckling her yellow bird betwixt her fingers!’ Ann Pitman, another girl afflicted, said, there was a yellow bird sat on my hat as it hung on the pin in the pulpit; but those that were by, restrained her from speaking loud about it.

“On Monday the twentyfirst of March, the magistrates of Salem, appointed to come to examination of Goodwife C. And about twelve of the clock they went into the meeting-house, which was thronged with spectators. Mr Noyes began with a very pertinent and pathetical prayer; and Goodwife C. being called to answer to what was alledged against her, she desired to go to prayer, which was much wondered at, in the presence of

so many hundred people ; the magistrates told her they would not admit it ; they came not there to hear her pray, but to examine her, in what was alledged against her. The worshipful Mr Hathorne asked her, why she afflicted those children ? She said she did not afflict them. He asked, who did then ? She said, ‘ I do not know ; how should I know ? ’ The number of the afflicted persons were about that time ten, viz : four married women, Mrs Pope, Mrs Putnam, Goodwife Bibber, and an ancient woman, named Goodall ; three maids, Mary Walcut, Mary Lewis, at Thomas Putman’s, and a maid at Dr Grigg’s ; there were three girls from nine to twelve years of age, each of them, or thereabouts, viz : Elizabeth Parris, Abigail Williams, and Ann Putman ; these were most of them at Goodwife C.’s examination, and vehemently accused her in the assembly of afflicting them, by biting, pinching, strangling, &c. And that they did in their fits see her likeness coming to them, and bringing a book to them ; she said, she had no book ; they affirmed, that she had a yellow bird, that used to suck betwixt her fingers, and being asked about it, if she had any familiar spirit, that attended her ? She said, she had no familiarity with any such thing. She was a gospel woman ; which title she called herself by ; and the afflicted persons told her, ah ! she was a gospel witch. Ann Putman did there affirm, that one day when Lieut. Fuller was at prayer at her father’s house, she saw the shape of Goodwife C. and she thought Goodwife N. praying at the same time to the devil ; she was not sure it was Goodwife N. she thought it was ; but very sure she saw the shape of Goodwife C. The said C. said, they were poor distracted children, and no heed to be given to what they said. Mr Hathorne and Mr Noyes

replied, it was the judgment of all that were present, they were bewitched, and only she the accused person said, they were distracted. It was observed several times, that if she did but bite her under lip in time of examination, the persons afflicted were bitten on their arms, wrists, and produced the marks before the magistrates, ministers, and others. And being watched for that, if she did but pinch her fingers, or grasp one hand hard in another, they were pinched, and produced the marks before the magistrates, and spectators. After that, it was observed, that if she did but lean her breast, against the seat in the meeting house, (being the bar at which she stood) they were afflicted. Particularly Mrs Pope complained of grievous torment in her bowels, as if they were torn out. She vehemently accused the said C. as the instrument, and first threw her muff at her; but that flying not home, she got her shoe, and hit Goodwife C. on the head with it. After these postures were watched, if the said C. did but stir her feet, they were afflicted in their feet, and stamped fearfully. The afflicted persons asked her, why she did not go to the company of witches which were before the meeting-house mustering? Did she not hear the drum beat? They accused her of having familiarity with the devil, in the time of examination, in the shape of a black man whispering in her ear; they affirmed that her yellow bird sucked betwixt her fingers in the assembly, and order being given to see if there were any sign, the girl that saw it, said, it was too late now; she had removed a pin, and put it on her head; which was found there sticking upright.

“They told her, she had covenanted with the devil for ten years, six of them were gone, and

four more to come. She was required by the magistrates to answer that question in the catechism, How many persons be there in the God-head? She answered it oddly, yet was there no great thing to be gathered from it; she denied all that was charged upon her, and said, they could not prove a witch; she was that afternoon committed to Salem prison; and after she was in custody, she did not so appear to them, and afflict them as before."

"The thirtyfirst of March, there was a public fast kept at Salem on account of these afflicted persons. And Abigail Williams said that the witches had a sacrament that day at a house in the village, and that they had red bread and red drink. The first of April, Mercy Lewis, Thomas Putnam's maid in her fit, said, they did eat red bread like man's flesh, and would have had her eat some, but she would not.

"The first of April also, Mercy Lewis aforesaid, saw in her fit a white man, and was with him in a glorious place, which had no candles nor sun, yet was full of light and brightness; where was a great multitude in white glittering robes, and they sung the song in the fifth of Revelation, the ninth verse, and the one hundred and tenth Psalm, and the one hundred and fortyninth Psalm; and said with herself, 'How long shall I stay here! let me be along with you;' she was loth to leave this place, and grieved that she could tarry no longer. This white man hath appeared several times to some of them, and given them notice how long it should be before they had another fit, which was sometimes a day, or a day and a half, or more or less, it hath fallen out accordingly."

From "Remarks concerning the accused," we extract as follows :

“In time of examination, they seemed little affected, though all the spectators were much grieved to see it.” “Natural actions in them, produced preternatural actions in the afflicted, so that they are their own image without any poppits of wax or otherwise.” “The witches had a fast, and told one of the afflicted girls, she must not eat, because it was fast day, she said she would: they told her they would choake her then; which when she did eat was endeavoured.”

Before the delusion vanished, more than a hundred had been imprisoned, nineteen hung, and one pressed to death.

The first discovery of the northern lights, from this region, of which we have any certain account, was on the night of the 17th of December, 1719. They appear by descriptions published at the time, to have made a very brilliant display, and to have assumed more of a red, fiery appearance, than we at present observe. The coruscations are represented as having been distinctly heard; and the people were very much alarmed.

The greatest earthquake ever known in this quarter took place on the 18th of November, 1755; the same day on which Lisbon was destroyed. It commenced a little after four in the morning and continued about four minutes; chimneys were thrown down, clocks stopped, and much glass broken.

A printing establishment was commenced at Salem in 1768, by Samuel Hall, of Medford, and this was the third place in all Massachusetts Province, where a press was established; the first being at Cambridge, and the second, at Boston. Hall commenced the Essex Gazette in August, of that year. The second newspaper published in Salem was commenced in June, 1774, and called the Salem Gazette.

It may not be uninteresting here, to give a brief notice of some of the fashions of dress prevalent among our fathers. About the commencement of the Revolution, red cloaks, wigs and cocked hats were in general use among gentlemen, and boys also wore the two latter articles. Knee and shoe buckles were so fashionable, that none who could possibly afford them went without. It was customary for the bride and bridegroom, together with the bride's-maid and groom's-man, to attend church together, for three successive Sabbaths, after the wedding. They wore different dresses each day, which were more or less splendid, as their circumstances would admit; those of the more wealthy were trimmed with gold lace. It is said of a gentleman who died in the vicinity of Salem, a few years since, that he came out the first Sabbath in white broadcloth, the second in blue, and the third in peach-bloom. At funerals it was customary to present the clergyman, and sometimes the physician and near relatives, with gold finger rings. Dr Andrew Elliot, of Boston, is said to have left a mug full of these presentation rings; with ladies, hoops were indispensable in full dress; and so nice must they appear, that in fashionable circles, to prepare for a party, they were sometimes dressed the day before, sleeping upon easy chairs during the night, that their hair might be kept in a fit condition for the coming occasion. Within the present century, gentlemen wore cues and hair powder, and many were accustomed to sit upwards of half an hour daily under the barber's hands.

In the war of the Revolution, four regiments from this County, were early in the field; a part of them at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The first cloth ever manufactured in this country, was made in Essex County, at Rowley. The first woollen factory in Massachusetts was at Newbury. Nails were first cut at Amesbury.

The 19th of May, 1780, was the famous dark day. In Essex County, the darkness was said to be more gross than in any other part of Massachusetts. The cattle and the fowls retired to their nightly abodes, and candles were required in the dwellings. The succeeding night, says a writer of that time, "was probably as gross as ever has been observed since the Almighty fiat gave birth to light. It wanted only palpability to render it as extraordinary as that which overspread the land of Egypt in the days of Moses. I could not help conceiving at the time, that if every luminous body in the universe had been shrouded in impenetrable shades, or struck out of existence, the darkness would not have been more complete. A sheet of white paper held within a few inches of the eyes, was equally invisible with the blackest velvet." The dark day appears to have created more terror in New England, than any other event on record. Vast numbers supposed that the sun had shone upon the earth for the last time.

During the war of 1812, the maritime towns of this County suffered much by the destruction of their commerce; but good may have grown out of the immediate evil, as the energies of the people were directed in a greater degree to Manufactures.

This County is traversed by a number of rivers and streams which afford facilities for inland navigation and the establishment of manufactories. Bass River commences in the north parish of Beverly and falls into Beverly Harbor. Chebacco

River commences on the boundary of Hamilton and Essex and falls into Chebacco Bay. Ipswich River commences at Wilmington, Middlesex County, and falls into Ipswich Bay. West (or Little) River commences in New Hampshire and falls into the Merrimack. Little River commences in West Newbury, and falls into Parker River. Merrimack River commences in New Hampshire and passing through the north part of the County, separating Dracut, (Middlesex County) Methuen, Haverhill, Amesbury, and Salisbury, from the rest of the State, falls into the ocean at Newbury. North River, Parker River, and others, running in various directions.

BOUNDARIES AND POPULATION.

The County of Essex is bounded North by the State of New Hampshire, East and South by Massachusetts Bay and the town of Chelsea, and West by Middlesex County. It is thirtyeight miles long, and twentyfive miles wide; and is more densely populated than any other county of its size in the United States. In 1790, the population was 57,913; in 1800, 61,196; in 1810, 71,888; in 1820, 74,655, in 1830, 82,887.

OFFICERS, COURTS, &c.

Sheriff—Joseph E. Sprague, of Salem. [The names of the Deputies appear in the several towns.]

The sheriff is the chief executive of the County. He is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for the term of five years, the right to remove him, at any time previous to the expiration of the term, being reserved in the power which appoints him. He has the appointment of his

deputies and the jailors, and takes security of them, for the faithful discharge of their duties, he being answerable for the mal-feasance and mis-feasance of such officers. He is required to execute the judgments of all judicial courts.

Supreme Judicial Court. — Justices, Lemuel Shaw, of Boston (Chief), Samuel Putnam, of Boston, Samuel Sumner Wilde, of Boston, Marcus Morton, of Taunton. Attorney General, James T. Austin, of Boston. Reporter of Decisions, Octavius Pickering, of Boston. The terms in Essex County are: *Law Term* — At Salem, on the 6th Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday in September. *Nisi Prius Term* — At Ipswich, on the 8th Tuesday next after the 1st Tuesday in March.

Court of Common Pleas. — Chief Justice, Artemas Ward. Associate Justices, Solomon Strong, of Leominster, John M. Williams, of Taunton, David Cummins, of Salem. District Attorney for Northern District, Asahel Huntington, of Salem. This court tries all appeals from Justices of the Peace, and has original jurisdiction in all civil actions, where the debt or damage demanded exceeds twenty dollars; not, however, including chancery or equity proceedings, which must always be commenced in the Supreme Judicial Court. It has also original jurisdiction of all crimes against the State, excepting capital crimes, or such as are punishable with death, of which the Supreme Judicial Court has sole cognizance, although the indictment in these cases must be found at the Court of Common Pleas, there being no provision for the attendance of a grand jury at the higher Court. This Court sits at Ipswich on the third Monday of March and third Monday of December; Salem, third Monday of June; Newburyport, third Monday of September.

County Commissioners. — Asa W. Wildes, John W. Proctor, Moses Newell. Special Commissioners, David Putnam, William Whipple. These officers are elected by the people for the term of three years. They are not a Court of Record, and do not hold their

offices by the same tenure as that prescribed by the Constitution for Judicial officers. Their duties chiefly relate to laying out, altering, and discontinuing highways; building and repairing court houses, jails, &c.; managing houses of correction; licensing inn-holders, retailers and victuallers; apportioning county taxes; providing buildings for county officers, &c. Their meetings are held as follows: At Ipswich on the 2d Tuesday of April; at Salem, 2d Tuesday of July; at Newburyport, 2d Tuesday of October and 4th Tuesday of December. Other meetings, at Salem, Ipswich or Newburyport, as may be determined at any preceding meeting.

Probate Court.—Judge, Daniel A. White, of Salem. Register, Nathaniel Lord, jr., of Ipswich.

The Judge and Register of Probate are appointed by the Governor and Council; the Judge, for the term of good behaviour, and the Register during the pleasure of the power which appoints him. The Judge holds Courts, for the settlement of the estates of persons deceased with or without wills; and the Register records the proceedings of the Courts.

The records are kept at the Probate Office in Ipswich. The Court sits as follows: at Ipswich on the first Tuesday in February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December; at Newburyport on the 2d Tuesday in March, June, September and December; at Haverhill on the 3d Tuesday in April and October; at Gloucester on the 2d Tuesday in May and November; at Andover (North Parish), on the 3d Tuesday in January; at Andover (South Parish), on the 3d Tuesday in July; at Salem on the 1st Tuesday in January, April, July and October, and on the 3d Tuesday in February, May, August and November; at Marblehead on the Wednesday following the 1st Tuesday in April and October; at Lynn on the Wednesday following the first Tuesday in January and July.

Register of Deeds, Ralph H. French. This officer is elected every five years, by the written votes of such

persons as are qualified to vote for Representatives ; but he may be removed from office before the expiration of his term, for misconduct in the discharge of his duty, by the County Commissioners; the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas performing the duties of the office during any vacancy. The Register is to reside in a shire-town, and keep at his office the books, records, files and papers of his department, having his office open daily. He is to register all deeds and conveyances of real estate, and also to record all depositions taken in perpetual remembrance, and some other matters of a similar nature.

The office is kept at Salem, in a fire proof building belonging to that town.

Clerk of the Courts, John Prince, jr. This officer acts as Clerk of all the Courts, and of the County Commissioners. He is appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court for the term of five years, but removable at the pleasure of said Court. He has the care and custody of all the records, files and proceedings, which have heretofore been had, and remain in the respective offices of the Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, and County Commissioners. He is to keep up the records seasonably, and in good order, and to keep convenient and correct alphabets to the same.

Treasurer, William F. Wade. The Treasurer is chosen annually by the votes of such as are qualified to vote for Representatives.

Justices of the Peace.—The names of these appear in the several towns. They are appointed by the Governor and Council, for the term of seven years, but are not removed except by address of both Houses of the Legislature, or by impeachment. There are nearly three hundred in this county; a part of them, however, do not act, not having taken the oath of office. About one fifth of the whole number are of the Quorum. Some are Justices throughout the Commonwealth, and some again are authorized to administer oaths and qualify certain civil offices.

Notaries Public.—These are appointed by the Governor and Council, for the term of seven years, and may be removed by them, on the address of both Houses of the Legislature. The names of those in this county appear in the several towns.

Coroners.—The names of these appear in the several towns. They are appointed by the Governor and Council, and hold their offices during the pleasure of the power by which they are appointed.

Master in Chancery, John G. King.

MILITARY.

The military of this County comprises the Second Division of Massachusetts Militia; embracing two Brigades and the Salem Independent Cadets.

DIVISIONARY AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Major-General, Benjamin Stickney, of Newbury.

Aids-de-Camp, William S. Allen, of Newburyport,
Robert C. Stickney, of Newbury.

Division-Inspector, Samuel Phillips, of Newbury.

Division-Quarter-Master, John Phillips, of Newburyport.

Judge-Advocate, Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport.

BRIGADE AND STAFF OFFICERS.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| First Brigade. | { | <i>Brigadier-General,</i> Samuel Avery, of Marblehead. |
| | | <i>Aid-de-Camp,</i> (vacant.) |
| | | <i>Brigade-Major,</i> (vacant.) |
| | | <i>Brigade-Quarter-Master,</i> (vacant.) |
| Second Brigade. | { | <i>Brigadier-General,</i> Solomon Low, of Boxford. |
| | | <i>Aid-de-Camp,</i> John Howarth, of Andover. |
| | | <i>Brigade-Major,</i> (vacant.) |
| | | <i>Brigade-Quarter-Master,</i> William Marland, of Andover. |

SALEM INDEPENDENT CADETS.

Captain, Ephraim F. Miller, of Ipswich.
Capt. Lieut., Stephen Osborn, of Salem.
1st Lieut., William B. Johnson, of Salem.
2d Lieut., John S. Williams, of Salem.
Ensign, Gideon F. Barstow, of Salem.

FIELD OFFICERS AND ADJUTANTS OF INFANTRY.

First Brigade. First Regiment.

Colonel, William B. Adams, of Marblehead.
Lieut. Colonel, Charles A. Andrew, of Salem.
Major, Joshua Shelden, of Beverly.
Adjutant, Thomas D. Dalton, of Marblehead.

Second Regiment.

Colonel, William Pool, of Gloucester.
Lieut. Colonel, John Clark, of Gloucester.
Major, Daniel Gilbert, of Gloucester.
Adjutant, James Haskell, of Gloucester.

Third Regiment.

Colonel, Ebenezer Sutton, of Danvers.
Lieut. Colonel, Jesse Tapley, of Danvers.
Major, Gustavus Atwell, of Lynn.
Adjutant, Hazen Ayer, of Danvers.

Regiment of Light Infantry.

Colonel, Samuel W. Stickney, of Salem.
Lieut. Colonel, Henry K. Oliver, of Salem.
Major, Edward S. Davis, of Lynn.
Adjutant, William Brown, of Salem.

Second Brigade. First Regiment.

Colonel, (vacant.)
Lieut. Colonel, Samuel M. Noyes, of Newbury.
Major, George W. Carr, of West Newbury.
Adjutant, William E. Currier, of Newburyport.

Second Regiment.

Colonel, Joshua Low, of Essex.
Lieut. Colonel, John Kimball, of Rowley.
Major, Jeremiah Nelson, of Rowley.
Adjutant, Caleb Cogswell, of Essex.

Third Regiment.

Colonel, David Rice, of Andover.

Lieut. Colonel, Warren Kimball, of Haverhill.

Major, Mighill Spofford, of Rowley.

Adjutant, William Brown, of Bradford.

Fourth Regiment.

Colonel, Amos Tappan, of Newburyport.

Lieut. Colonel, Fordyce F. Lincoln, of Salisbury.

Major, Alfred E. Goodwin, of Amesbury.

Adjutant, Ichabod B. Morrill, of Amesbury.

Regiment of Light Infantry.

Colonel, Chauncey Hastings, of Haverhill.

Lieut. Colonel, William Baker, of Ipswich.

Major, Harrison B. Spofford, of Rowley.

Adjutant, Jeremiah Emerson, of Haverhill.

OFFICERS OF CAVALRY.

Second Brigade. One Battalion. Two Companies.

Major, Richard Dodge, of Wenham.

Adjutant, Ira B. Dodge, of Wenham.

Captain, Joshua Dodge, of Wenham.

Captain, Enoch Harriman, of Bradford.

OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

First Brigade. One Regiment.

Colonel, George Peabody, of Salem.

Lieut. Colonel, Nathaniel J. Lord, of Salem.

Major, Charles F. Putnam, of Salem.

Adjutant, William H. West, of Salem.

Captain, Edward S. Fowle, of Lynn.

Captain, Robert Kimball, of Salem.

Captain, Amos Pratt, of Danvers.

Captain, William Beach, of Gloucester.

Captain, William Haskell, of Marblehead; annexed to First Regiment of Infantry.

Captain, Benjamin Dennis, of Marblehead; also annexed to First Regiment of Infantry.

*Second Brigade. One Battalion.**Major, Jeremiah Goldsmith, of Andover.**Adjutant, Joseph T. Abbott, of Andover.**Captain, John Bradbury, of Newburyport.**Captain, Samuel K. Hutchinson.*

SOCIETIES.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized on the 16th of February, 1818. Hon. Timothy Pickering was chosen President, and continued to hold that office till September, 1828. He was an intelligent, practical farmer, and did much, both by precept and example, to give character and usefulness to the institution. He delivered several practical and highly instructive addresses on agricultural subjects, and furnished various essays and remarks, which will be found in the publications by the Society. Frederick Howes, succeeded Col. Pickering as President, and held the office three years. Ebenezer Moseley succeeded Mr Howes, and holds the office at the present time.

In 1819 the Legislature passed "an act for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures," and by a judicious application of the bounty of the State, placed the county societies in a situation to be active and useful. This annual bounty of the State, has, by successive acts, passed in 1823, 1829 and 1834, been continued to the present time.

Soon after the bounty was first conferred by the State, about seven hundred citizens of the county, became members of the Society, and contributed \$3 each, to constitute a permanent fund. These subscriptions, with the liberal donations of other individuals, soon established a fund of \$3000; from the income of this fund, and the bounty of the State, the Society have been enabled to appropriate from \$500 to \$700 annually, in premiums, and publications for the encouragement of agriculture. The funds have

been so managed with the additions that have accrued, and the subscriptions of new members at \$3 each, that the Society have now securely invested on interest about *six thousand dollars*.

The Society have aimed to encourage those branches of agricultural industry, which are most practically useful, and best adapted to the farmers of Essex. With this view, they took the lead, in offering premiums for the management of entire farms. These premiums have elicited many valuable facts, as connected with the management of some of the best farms in the County. They have also given about a hundred dollars annually for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, believing that the female who industriously plies her needle, her spinning wheel, or her loom, is as useful a member of society as he who holds the plough or drives the ox. The following is the list of officers elected Sept. 30, 1835.

President, Ebenezer Moseley, of Newburyport.

Vice Presidents, { Hobart Clark, of Andover,
David Cummins, of Salem,
James H. Duncan, of Haverhill,
Solomon Low, of Boxford.

Treasurer, Andrew Nichols, of Danvers.

Secretary, John W. Proctor, of Danvers.

Trustees, Daniel Adams, 3d, of Newbury, Stephen Barker, of Andover, Andrews Breed, of Lynn, Jeremiah Coleman, of Newburyport, Hector Coffin, of Newbury, Nathaniel Felton, Jr., of Danvers, Daniel Fuller, of Middleton, Edward Ford, of Beverly, Moses French, of Salisbury, Frederick Howes, of Salem, Nathan W. Hazen, of Andover, Richard Jaques, of Newbury, William Johnson, Jr., of Andover, Joseph Kittredge, of Andover, Daniel P. King, of Danvers, Amos Kimball, of Boxford, R. A. Merriam, of Topsfield, Moses Newell, of West Newbury, Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, Jesse Putnam, of Danvers, Dean Robinson, of West Newbury, Jeremiah Spofford, of Bradford, Bowman Viles, of Lynnfield, Erasmus Ware, of Marblehead.

ESSEX SOUTHERN DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Essex Southern District Medical Society consists of all those members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, who reside in Lynn, Marblehead, Salem, Danvers, Topsfield, Beverly, Manchester, Gloucester, Essex, Hamilton, Wenham, and Ipswich.

The society was formed in 1805, in pursuance of a vote of the Massachusetts Medical Society, authorizing the establishment of district or subordinate associations, with power to hold meetings, make by-laws, and possess books, apparatus, &c. independent of the parent society. At its first formation, the members made very liberal donations of books and money to commence a library, which has been subsequently much increased by subscription among the members, in several instances exceeding one hundred dollars at a time ; by assessment among the members chiefly to continue the series of periodical works ; by liberal donations from individuals of books and money, in one instance of \$100 in money ; by an apportionment, amounting to one third of the annual assessment paid the parent society.

The library is annually increasing and at the present time contains many expensive and useful volumes, among which are Dr. Wm. Hunter's folio plates of the Gravid Uterus, Sir Astley Cooper's plates of Hernia, Willau's plates of diseases of the skin, Carswell's Pathological Anatomy, Shaw's plates of Distortion of the Spine, &c. Among the medical periodicals are the principal medical journals of London and Edinburgh for the last fifty years.

The Society has lately finished a room at their own expense, in the Salem Lyceum, where their meetings are now held. At these meetings, the Physicians of the district have an opportunity for the agreeable and improving interchange of thoughts and opinions on medical topics ; for the production and discussion of rare medical cases ; for the exhibition and inspection of specimens of morbid anatomy ; and for all those advantages which flow from social intercourse among liberal and enlightened men.

As there are no elections into the District Society, any Physician residing within the district, who wishes to connect himself with this society, will obtain admission into the general society, by applying to the counsellors, through the Recording Secretary, and signing the by-laws. In case he is not a licentiate of the society, or a Doctor of Medicine of Harvard University, it will be necessary to obtain a license by application to the board of censors, and exhibiting to them the medical diploma of the applicant. This license, or a medical diploma from some college or university in the State of Massachusetts, is considered necessary to a regular standing in the profession, since, without this, whatever medical or academical honors he may have received out of the State, no physician is competent to enforce the penalties of the law in the collection of his debts; and the regulations of the Massachusetts Medical Society prohibit consultations with all persons who are not thus qualified. At present there are nearly forty members composing the society. The present officers are :—

President, Andrew Nichols, Danvers.

Vice President, A. L. Peirson, Salem.

Treasurer, Sam'l Johnson, Salem.

Librarian, Benj. Cox, Jr., Salem.

Secretary, E. A. Holyoke, Salem.

ESSEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was incorporated June 11, 1821. It is located in Salem, their room being in the Salem Bank building. Its object is to co-operate with the institutions of a like nature, in collecting and preserving all authentic memorials relating to the civil history of the County of Essex, and the eminent men who have been inhabitants of it from its first settlement, as well as all facts relating to its natural history and topography, and thus to provide the most ample materials for an authentic history of this part of the commonwealth. The officers are :

President, Benjamin Pickman.

Vice President, Ichabod Tucker.

Corresponding Secretary, John G. King.

Recording Secretary, Joseph G. Waters.

Treasurer, Frederick Howes.

Librarian and Cabinet keeper, Charles A. Andrew.

ESSEX COUNTY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

This Society was organized, Dec. 18, 1833. It is located at Salem, and its objects are : To form a complete collection of natural productions, curiosities, &c., particularly of this County ; and, To form a Library of standard books on the natural sciences. Their rooms are in Essex Place, where are deposited their Cabinet and Library. For the two last seasons their rooms have been opened on Friday of each week, from June till October, for the exhibition of fruit, flowers, &c. The Society now consists of about one hundred members. Any person residing in the County may become a member of the Society, by signing the Constitution and paying two dollars per annum, or twenty dollars for a life membership. The annual meetings are held on the third Wednesday in June.

President, Andrew Nichols, of Danvers.

1st Vice President, William Oakes, of Ipswich.

2d Vice President, Gardner B. Perry, of Bradford.

Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Wheatland, of Salem.

Cabinet Keeper and Librarian, William P. Richardson, of Salem.

Curators, John C. Lee, of Salem, William Prescott, of Lynn, John M. Ives, of Salem, Charles G. Page, of Salem,

ESSEX COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The praiseworthy objects of this Society are indicated by its title. The officers are :

President, Nehemiah Cleaveland, of Topsfield.

Vice Presidents, Charles Lawrence, of Salem, Nehemiah Cleaveland, Jr. of Byfield, Gilman Parker, of Haverhill, Ingalls Kittredge, of Beverly.

Executive Committee, Gardner B. Perry, of Bradford, N. W. Williams, of Newburyport, Thomas B. Fox, of do., C. O. Kimball, of Methuen, Benj. Porter Chamberlain, of Salem, Benj. Greenleaf, of Bradford, and Josiah Newhall, of Lynn.

Secretary, Charles O. Kimball, of Methuen.

Treasurer, William Dean, of Salem.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society holds, "That the people of New England are both directly and indirectly guilty of the sin of Slaveholding, and are therefore under obligation to exert all christian means to effect the immediate, entire and unconditional emancipation of the Slaves."

President, Gardner B. Perry, of Bradford.

Vice Presidents, Cyrus P. Grosvenor, of Salem, Charles C. Sewall, of Danvers, David T. Kimball, of Ipswich, Isaac Winslow, of Danvers, Gilman Parker, of Haverhill, Ingalls Kittredge, of Beverly, Amos Pettingill, of Newburyport.

Recording Secretary, Benjamin H. Ives, of Salem.

Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Spencer, of Salem.

Treasurer, Stephen Driver, Jr., of Salem.

Managers, William Oakes, of Ipswich, John G. Whittier, of Haverhill, R. P. Waters, of Salem, William B. Dodge, of Salem.

ESSEX COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association was instituted in 1829, and has for its object, the mutual improvement of school teachers, and the advancement of education. They have semi-annual meetings, at which discussions are held, and lectures delivered, on subjects calculated to improve the condition of schools.

President, Gardner B. Berry, of Bradford.

Vice President, Nehemiah Cleaveland, of Newbury.

Recording Secretary, David P. Page, of Newburyport.

Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Greenleaf, of Salem.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Divisions of Land.—The whole County contains about 300,000 acres, of which 18,000 are covered with water, and 8,000 used for roads. Tillage land, 15,000 acres, worth \$26 per acre. English and upland mowing, 33,000 acres, worth \$33. Fresh meadow, 16,500 acres, worth \$15. Salt marsh, 16,500 acres, worth \$14. Woodland, 24,000 acres, worth \$21. Pasture, 118,000 acres, worth \$12. Unimproved, 36,000 acres, worth \$5. Unimprovable, 15,000 acres.

Public Buildings, &c.—The public buildings belonging to the County are: A brick Court House, with offices for the accommodation of the Clerk and for the Juries, in each of the towns of Salem and Newburyport; and a wooden Court House, with the above appurtenances, at Ipswich: a stone jail in each of the three towns, with houses appended for the accommodation of the keepers: a House of Correction, of brick, at Ipswich: and a Probate Office, of brick, also at Ipswich. The Salem jail, with the keeper's house, were built in 1813, at an expense of about \$60,000. The average cost of the other two jails, was about 30,000 dollars each. The number of persons confined in each of the jails averages twentyfive; and the number of convicts in the House of Correction, something like eighty. Of the Court Houses, that at Newburyport was the most costly, but it is in part owned by the town, and by them used for public purposes.

Colored Population.—The colored population was, in 1790, 880; in 1800, 911; in 1810, 860; in 1820, 654; in 1830, 517.

Slaves.—In 1754, there were 439 slaves in this County. The present Constitution of Massachusetts was established in 1780. The first article of the Declaration of Rights asserts that all men are born free and equal; and this was generally supposed to have

reference to slavery; but still it was a point on which all did not agree. In 1781, however, at the Court in Worcester an indictment was found against a white man for assaulting, beating and imprisoning a black. His trial took place at the Supreme Judicial Court in 1783; and the defence was that the black was a slave, and the beating, &c. was but the necessary correction of the master. This defence did not avail; the white was found guilty and fined; and this decision was the death warrant for slavery in Massachusetts.

Aged Persons.—By the census of 1830, it appears that the number of aged persons in this County is in greater proportion to the population of the State, than in any other section. The number of persons here, between 90 and 100 years, was thirtytwo males and fiftytwo females. There was no male of 100 years; but of the females there were two white, and one colored, of that age or upwards.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind.—By the same census it appeared that there were fifty-nine who were deaf and dumb, and fortytwo who were blind.

Highest Land.—The highest land in this County is "Bald Pate," so called, in the western part of Rowley; the hill is 329 feet above the sea.

AMESBURY.

AMESBURY, so called from a town in Wiltshire, England, is bounded southerly by the Merrimack, which divides it from Newbury and West Newbury, westerly by Haverhill, northerly by the New Hampshire boundary line, and easterly by Powow river, which separates it from the western border

of Salisbury. In the earlier records of the town, and in ancient books, the name is written Almsbury; and that orthography is occasionally adopted at the present day. Previous to 1663, when it was incorporated into an independent township, it constituted a parish of Salisbury under the name of Salisbury New Town. Its distance from Boston is forty miles, in a northeasterly direction; from Newburyport, four miles.

The town is six miles long, and three broad, and contains 9,170 acres; viz: 700 of tillage, 1,100 upland mowing, 300 fresh meadow, 5,000 pasturage, 270 woodland, 1,800 unimproved land, and land not particularly described. The Amesbury farmers have not given so much attention to modern experiments and improvements in husbandry, as some of their neighbors. They have seldom been competitors for prizes at the annual cattle shows, and very few have attended as spectators. The quality of their soil is about equal to the average of soil in the County. From legislative returns of 1831, it appears, the produce that year was 8,000 bushels indian corn, 2,500 bushels wheat, rye, oats and barley, and 900 tons upland hay.

This town is perhaps more broken into hills and dales than any other town in the County, and hence its natural scenery is of a more varied and picturesque character. Whittier Hill, Bear Hill, and the Pond hills, are the chief elevations, from some of which the prospect, both of land and ocean, is very extensive and magnificent. Kimball's Pond, near the centre of the town, is a very beautiful sheet of water, about a mile in length. The perch and pickerel in its waters, the woods and valleys upon its borders, render it a favorite resort for parties of pleasure in the summer season.

Amesbury is popularly divided into three sections, viz: West Parish, or Jamaica, the Ferry and Mills. *Jamaica* borders on Haverhill, and is the seat of the extensive chaise manufacturing.

The *Ferry* is at the southeast extremity of the town, at the junction of the Powow with the Merrimack and derives its name from the ancient ferry, which was established between this part of the town and Newbury. At this point the Merrimack alters its course, nearly at a right angle, from a northwest to a south west direction. Thirty years ago this was the seat of considerable commerce, several heavy ships being owned here. A great many vessels were also built on the banks of the river, and some are still every year launched. The salmon, shad and alewife fishery was also carried on here. Some fish are still caught, but they are becoming more scarce. The last season there were taken about 1,500 shad and 20 barrels of alewives. Not a single salmon was drawn up on the Amesbury fishing ground, during the season. Tradition says, it was formerly an article in the indentures of apprentices, that they should not be obliged to eat salmon, oftener than six times a week.

The settlement called *The Mills*, is at the northeastern border of the town, round the lower falls of the Powow. It forms a continuous settlement with the northwestern village of Salisbury on the other side of the Powow. The river is but about two rods in width and is crossed by several bridges. For many purposes the people on both sides of the Powow act as citizens of one town.

The Powow river rises in Kingston, N. H. There are on it twelve different dams with more

or less power. At the Mills there are five dams within the space of fifty rods, the falls over which are in the aggregate seventy feet high. The stream is rapid, and when swelled in volume by a recent freshet, its descent over the falls forms a curious and beautiful spectacle. The water in the stream seldom wholly fails, and to recruit its current, when exhausted, by long drought, Kimball's pond, before mentioned, has been dammed up and converted into a reservoir. The canal, which forms a communication between the pond and the river is about one eighth of a mile in length. It was made more than a century ago. A part of it passes under a high hill, tunnel-wise. This tunnel, in consideration of the very early period, when it was undertaken and completed, has always been regarded as an object of curiosity. The means exist in two large ponds, near the sources of the Powow, of greatly increasing the water in the stream and creating an inexhaustible supply for all the mills, that can be erected on its banks.

Water power was applied to propelling machinery in this village at a very early period. More than half a century ago, there was a smelting furnace here, and an extensive business carried on, in the fabrication of anchors, scythes, axes and other edge tools. About 1796, Jacob Perkins, having invented his machine for cutting and heading nails, set it in operation in this village.

Most of the people of Amesbury belong to the productive class; very few are raised above the necessity of personal exertion. All are active and industrious, readily find employment, and command good wages. They have been distinguished for their zeal in the cause of temperance. There has not been for several years, and is not now a single licensed grocer in town.

Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, was a native of Amesbury, and many of the same name and of his kindred, still remain in the place. He was educated at the public schools, and studied medicine in his native town.

Payne Wingate, who for many years has been the oldest person on the catalogue of Harvard College, was born at Amesbury in 1739. He graduated in 1759, and settled in the ministry at Hampton Falls, in 1763. He continued in this profession but a short time — was elected a member of the first colonial Congress, and is the only member of that body now among the living. His residence is at Stratham, N. H.

POPULATION.

In 1800, the population was 1,757 ; in 1810, 1,890 ; in 1820, 1,956 ; in 1830, 2,445. By the last census it appeared there were 115 aliens, 3 colored persons, 1 deaf and dumb.

Ratable polls, 672.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Daniel Weed.

Treasurer and Collector—Daniel Weed.

Selectmen—Stephen Clements, John Wadligh, Joshua Colby.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyers—Robert Cross, F. Emerson.

Physicians—Moses Carter, Israel Balch, David Plumer, Benjamin Atkinson.

Justices of the Peace—Robert Patten, Eliphalet Graves, Robert Cross, Stephen Sargent, Jr. Lowell Bagley, William Nichols, Daniel Weed, Patten Sargent.

Postmasters—Eastern post office, Philip Osgood ; western, Edmund Sargent.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church—Orthodox Congregational ; located at the Ferry. Organized, and the first pastor, Thomas Wells, settled, 1672. Mr Wells, died July 10, 1734, at the age of 87. Edmund March, the second pastor, was a native of Newbury, and graduated at Harvard College, in 1722 ; settled here 1728 ; died March 6, 1791, at the age of 88. The third pastor was Elisha Odlin ; born at Exeter, N. H. ; graduated at Harvard, 1731 ; settled here 1744 ; died January 21, 1752, at the age of 41. The fourth pastor was Thomas Hibbert ; born at Rowley ; graduated at Harvard, 1748 ; settled here November 6, 1754 ; died September, 1793, at the age of 66. The fifth pastor was Benjamin Bell ; born in Dutchess County, N. Y. January 21, 1752 ; graduated at Yale, 1779 ; settled here October 13, 1784, and resigned March, 1790. The sixth pastor was Stephen Hull ; settled here, 1799 ; resigned, 1811. The seventh pastor was Benjamin Sawyer ; born at Boothbay, Maine, Sept. 22, 1782 ; graduated at Dartmouth, 1808 ; settled here June 19, 1816 ; resigned, 1835. They have at present no settled pastor. The records of this church are lost down to the time of Mr Sawyer's settlement.

Second Church—Orthodox Congregational ; located at the West Parish. Organized 1726. Pastor, Peter S. Eaton. Mr Eaton was born at Boxford, October 7, 1798 ; graduated at Harvard College, 1818, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1822 ; settled here September 20, 1826.

Baptist—This Society is located in the West parish. Pastor, William Norris.

Congregational Society of Amesbury and Salisbury—Organized December 6, 1831. Pastor, Joseph H. Towne. Mr Towne was born at Salem, May 27, 1805 ; graduated at Yale, 1827 ; studied with Mr Fairchild, of Boston ; settled here March 5, 1834.

Friends.—The Friends have a meeting-house at the Mills; they regularly assemble on Sunday, and the society is highly respectable in numbers and character.

Universalists.—There is a society of Universalists here, but they have no settled pastor; they hold occasional meetings at the academy.

SCHOOLS.

Amesbury is divided into eleven school districts, in each of which a school is kept a part of the year; in the winter for larger, in the summer for smaller pupils. \$1,500 were raised for defraying the expenses of schools the present year. Total number of scholars, 1,222. Private schools are also kept a part, or the whole of the year, in different sections of the town. At the Ferry is a handsome building, in a beautiful location, built by an association, for an Academy. In former years, a flourishing seminary was kept here, and it is still occasionally occupied by an instructor in the higher branches of education.

MANUFACTURES.

The Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company—have all their buildings at the Mills, on the west, or Amesbury side of the Powow. This company was incorporated in 1822 with a capital of \$200,000. They have two extensive factories now in operation; in one of which flannels, in the other, satinets are fabricated. In the flannel mill are made annually 15,000 pieces of flannel, measuring 46 yards each; in the satinet mill, 5,000 pieces of satinet of 25 yards. In both mills the number of hands is 160. 80 males and 80 females. No females under fifteen years of age are employed. Both mills have been recently repaired and fitted with perfect machinery. Most of the proprietors belong to Boston.

President—Ebenezer Francis, Boston.

Treasurer—Benjamin F. Edmands, Boston.

Clerk—B. R. Nichols, Boston.

Manufacturing Agent—Joshua Aubin, Amesbury.

Selling Agents—A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Boston.

The Salisbury Manufacturing Company—have one factory in operation at the Mills, on the Amesbury side of the Powow and two on the other. This Company has a capital of \$500,000. They now make 650 pieces of flannel of 46 yards every week. When their machinery is all complete and in full operation they will turn out 1,000 pieces a week. They employ 200 males and 300 females. The stock is owned in Boston, Salem and Newburyport.

President—Edward S. Rand, Newburyport.

Treasurer—John H. Treadwell, Salem.

Clerk and Manufacturing Agent—James Scorton.

Selling Agents—Waterston, Pray, & Co., Boston.

There are also on the Powow, in this village, a grist mill, a saw mill, and a fulling mill.

About 550 chaises are annually manufactured at the West Parish, giving employment to 150 hands and a capital of \$30,000. These chaises are disposed of in almost every section of New England.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Keeper—Samuel Stuart. Number of subjects, 13. A farm is connected with the establishment.

STAGES.

A stage, meeting the Newburyport line, for Boston, leaves the Mills daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. : and returns in the evening ; and another from Dover and Exeter passes through for Boston every day, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.

A stage passes through for Dover every day, Sunday excepted, at half past two P. M. ; and another from Newburyport for Dover, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M., returning Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 P. M.

A stage from Newburyport to Haverhill passes through every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., and returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 P. M.

All these stages, with the exception of the first, carry a mail.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Manufacturers' Hotel, (Mills) Ichabod B. Morrill.
West Parish House—John I. Stickney.

INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

The Salisbury and Amesbury Provident Institution—or savings was incorporated in 1828.

In May, 1835, the whole number of depositors was 256. Amount of deposits 32,906,58. Invested in mortgages of real estate 9,260, in personal securities 6,495,52. Bank stock 17,035,75. Cash on hand 150, 88. Dividend declared and paid 5 per cent. Expenses of Institution \$75.

President—Joshua Aubin.

Treasurer—Robert Patten.

Clerk—Jonathan B. Webster.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Militia.—Under the present organization there are but two companies of infantry. A volunteer company of artillery was disbanded a few years since. The militia system has been particularly unpopular in the west part of the town. In consequence, efficient men have been unwilling to hold commissions. For two years the Western Company has been destitute of officers and all measures taken to procure the election of suitable persons or to parade the company have proved inefficient. Of the East Company Jonathan Allen is Captain, James Rowell Lieutenant.

Fire Department.—There are three fire engines in Amesbury.

Stores.—Grocery, 7 ; dry goods and millinery, 5 ; others 16 ; total, 28.

Town Records.—The records are extant, in good preservation, from the date of the incorporation of the town.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 406.

ANDOVER.

It is not known with certainty at what period this town was first settled. The land was purchased of Cutshamache, the Sagamore of Massachusetts, for twenty-six dollars, sixty-four cents, and a coat, in behalf of the people of Cochichewick, by Rev. John Woodbridge. The town was incorporated in 1646, by the name of Andover, receiving that name from Andover, in Hampshire, England, whence most of the early settlers came, — settlers who were men of the same noble traits of character which distinguished those who first stepped upon the rock of Plymouth.

From the proceedings of the town in 1672, we make the following amusing extract: "Ordered, that whatsoever dogs shall be in the meeting house on the Sabbath day, the owner thereof shall pay sixpence for every time being there, and G. A. Jr. is appointed to take notice thereof and have the pay for his pains, and to gather it up." In 1679, it was "ordered by the Selectmen, that no person entertain others in their houses after nine o'clock in the evening, without warrantable business, on penalty of five shillings. No young person to be abroad on Saturday or Sunday nights, nor people to entertain on these nights, on the like penalty. Persons unseasonably from their own homes, exposed to the same forfeiture. The tythingmen required to attend to it."

During the Indian wars, this town was the scene of several bloody conflicts; houses were fortified in every neighborhood, and the men carried their muskets with them when they attended meeting, or when they went to labor in the fields.

The witchcraft delusion of 1692, was the occasion of much suffering here; the wife of Thomas Carrier was among those executed. Carrier died at Colchester, Conn. May 16, 1735, at the age of 109 years; and what was remarkable, his head had neither become bald nor gray.

About one hundred soldiers from this town were in the field during the whole of the war of the Revolution, paid and clothed by the town.

Andover is much the largest township in the whole County, containing 35,738 acres. It is eight miles south of Haverhill; twentytwo north of Boston; sixteen northwest of Salem, and twenty southwest of Newburyport. Bounded northwest by the Merrimack which separates it from Dracut and Methuen; northeast by Bradford and Boxford; southeast by Middleton; south by Reading and Wilmington, and southwest by Tewksbury. Most of the soil is excellent; and the farming establishments have an appearance of affluence seldom witnessed. The town is well watered. *Merrimack river* runs along the northwest side; *Cochichewick Brook* issues from Great Pond in the northeast, and empties into the Merrimack. The *Shawshin river* rises in Lexington, and passing through Billerica, Wilmington, Tewksbury, and Andover, empties into the Merrimack. *Great Pond*, in the northeast part of the town, covers about 450 acres, and is a fine place for fish; its banks also affording much feathered game. *Haggett's Pond*, in the west parish, covers about 220 acres, and is a place of frequent resort, in the summer season, for parties of pleasure. This pond, it is thought, might easily be made of great advantage for manufacturing purposes, by connecting it with the Shawshin. There are several other ponds

of less extent, which are rendered valuable by affording good water privileges.

The air of this town is uncommonly salubrious, and the scenery presented from the elevations in every section, is at once grand and beautiful. The view presented from the eminence on which the Theological Institution is located, is so prettily described in an article in a late number of the Religious Magazine, that we cannot forbear presenting an extract. "Our object does not permit us even to linger in the grove or around the bower, where Mills and Judson, and their associates walked and conversed, and prayed, when considering the wants and woes of the neglected heathen. We have time only to say, that the surrounding amphitheatre of hills which lie in pleasing elevation along the horizon, the rich and fertile spots upon their sides, covered with exuberant vegetation, and smiling upon the distant beholder, the intervening valleys, through one of which meanders the placid Shawshin, on its way to its labor-saving task in turning the ponderous wheels, and giving motion to the complicated and nimble machinery of the adjacent factories, the happy intermingling on every side of field and woodland, and the gorgeous golden sunsets at the soft and balmy hour of evening, render it one of the most enchanting places for a summer residence, in all New England."

POPULATION.

The population in 1800, was 2941 ; in 1810, 3164 ; in 1820, 3889 ; in 1830, 4540.

Ratable Polls, 1177.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—William Stevens.

Town Treasurer—Samuel Johnson.

Selectmen and Assessors—John Peters, John Flint, Nathan Shattuck.

PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, JUSTICES, &c.

Lawyers—Hobart Clark, Samuel Merrill, N. W. Hazen, William Stevens.

Physicians—Joseph Kittredge, Jonas Underwood, Samuel Johnson, Jr. Daniel Wardwell, Francis Clark, Nathaniel Swift.

Justices of the Peace — the five first being of the Quorum—Mark Newman, Hobart Clark, Samuel Farrar, Samuel Merrill, Nathaniel Swift. John L. Abbot, John Adams, Gayton P. Osgood, William Johnson, Jr. Amos Blanchard, Nathan W. Hazen.

Notary Public—Nathaniel Swift.

Coroners—John Adams, Nathaniel Swift.

Deputy Sheriff—Moody Bridges.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church—Unitarian ; located in the North Parish ; founded Oct. 24, 1645. The first pastor was John Woodbridge. He was born at Stanton, Eng. 1613 ; settled here the day on which the church was constituted ; resigned 1647, and went to England, where he preached till ejected under Charles II. ; returned and lived at Newbury, where he died March 17, 1695. The second pastor was Francis Dane, settled 1648. The third, (a collague) Thomas Barnard, settled 1682. The fourth, John Barnard, settled April 8, 1719. The fifth, William Symmes, settled Nov. 1, 1758. The sixth, and present pastor, Bailey Loring, was born at Duxbury, Dec. 10, 1786 ; graduated at Brown University, 1807 ; studied with Dr Allen, of Duxbury, and at Cambridge ; settled here, Sept. 19, 1810.

Second Church—Orthodox Congregational ; located in the South Parish, organized Oct. 17, 1711 ; at present without a pastor.

Orthodox Congregational, at North Parish, Jess Page, pastor.

West Parish.—Orthodox Congregational, gathered Dec. 5, 1826; pastor, Samuel C. Jackson. Mr Jackson was born at Dorset, Vt., March 13, 1802; graduated at Middlebury, 1821; studied at the Theological Seminary in Andover; settled here, June 6, 1827.

Baptist.—Located at South Parish; organized 1832; at present without a settled pastor.

Methodist.—Located at the South Parish; Shipley W. Willson, pastor.

Episcopalians.—A society of this sect has recently been organized in the South Parish.

SEMINARIES.

Theological Institution.—This institution was founded in 1807; and its funds at present are about \$500,000. The buildings are located in the South Parish, and are three in number, exclusive of the steward's house; they are very large, built of brick, with slated roofs and green Venetian blinds. The library belonging to the Seminary, contains between twelve and thirteen thousand volumes; and besides this there are two other libraries, one belonging to the Porter Rhetorical Society, containing from two to three thousand volumes; the other belonging to the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions, containing from one to two thousand volumes. There is an Atheneum and News Room supported by the students, at which the principal newspapers, reviews, magazines, &c. are received. Appended to the institution is a commodious Mechanics' shop, where the students have an opportunity of exercising themselves in carpentering or cabinet work. There is a musical society in the Seminary, the president of which is paid by the trustees as teacher of sacred music. The term of study is three years. The first year is occupied principally in the study of the Bible in its original tongues; the second year is occupied in the

study of systematic theology ; the third year is chiefly devoted to the study of ecclesiastical history, and the composition of sermons. The vacations are, five weeks from the last Wednesday of April, and five weeks from the second Wednesday of September. *Professors* — Leonard Woods, Moses Stuart, Ralph Emerson, Nehemiah Adams.

Phillips's Academy.—This institution was incorporated Oct. 4, 1780, and is one of the first institutions of the kind in the country. Its funds are about \$50,000. *Preceptor* — Osgood Johnson. *Teacher of Penmanship* — William Jones. *Principal of the English Department* — Rev. R. S. Hall.

There are also one or two other schools of a high class in this town, for the reception of both male and female pupils ; the average number of scholars attending private schools and academies, being 500.

District Schools.—Andover is divided into seventeen school districts. The number of scholars, from four to sixteen years of age is, males, 405 ; females, 607. Amount raised by tax for support of schools, \$1700.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Andover Bank.—Incorporated 1826 ; capital 200,000 dollars. *President*, Samuel Farrar. *Cashier*, Amos Blanchard. *Directors*, Samuel Farrar, Joseph Kittredge, Nathaniel Stevens, Hobart Clark, Benjamin H. Punchard, John Flint, Amos Abbott, John Smith, Abram Gould.

Savings Bank.—This institution went into operation in May last. Amount of deposits, \$8000. *President*, Amos Abbott. *Treasurer*, John Flint.

Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Incorporated 1828. Amount insured, between one and two millions. *President*, Hobart Clark. *Secretary*, Samuel Merrill.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

There are five public houses in Andover, viz :

Mansion House, near the Theological Seminary, kept by Morrison ; two in the village, one by Locke, the other by Ward ; and two in the North Parish, one by Stevens, the other by Foster.

ALMS HOUSE.

Superintendent—Ralph H. Chandler. Number of subjects, between thirty and forty. About sixty persons living in town, receive some aid from the house.

MANUFACTURES.

North Parish.—There are three Factories in this Parish, belonging to Messrs Stevens, Sutton, of Danvers, and Kittredge. They are for the manufacture of flannels.

Nathaniel Stevens's Factory.—This contains 26 looms, 1400 spindles, and employs about 50 operatives. The buildings are one wooden and one brick, each four stories high.

Sutton's, contains 1000 spindles, 27 looms, and 40 operatives. Building three and a half stories, of wood.

Kittredge's, contains 1000 spindles, 18 looms, and 25 operatives. Building four stories, of stone. We understand Dr Kittredge contemplates erecting a spacious brick factory in a few months.

South Parish.—*Marland & Co.'s* contains 52 looms, and employs from 110 to 120 operatives. There are about 10,000 yards of excellent flannels manufactured every week by this company. There are two buildings of brick, each three stories high. It is the intention of the Company to extend their operations very considerably in a short time.

Howarth & Co.'s, for flannels, contains 26 looms, 1300 spindles, and employs about 45 operatives. Buildings of stone, four stories high.

Abbott's, for cassimeres, contains 18 looms, 300 spindles, and employs 30 operatives. This factory makes about 700 yards per week. Building of wood, three stories high.

Ballard Vale, for superfine flannels, contains 30 looms, 2000 spindles, and employs 40 operatives. It

is a new brick building, three stories high. The factories in the South Parish are all situated on the Shawshin river.

In 1824, a shop 72 by 37 feet, was built by John Smith, & Co., for the manufacture of machinery for cotton mills. It employs about 30 men.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Rail Road.—A Rail Road is now in progress, to extend from Haverhill to the Lowell Rail Road, in Wilmington, a distance of 17 miles ; to be called the Andover and Wilmington Rail Road ; capital 300,000 dollars. *President*—Hobart Clark. It is supposed this road will be completed by June, 1836.

Town Expenditures.—The expenditures for 1834—5, were 7810 dollars, 44 cents.

Stores.—The whole number of grocery and dry goods stores is 15 ; shoe, 3 ; bookstores, 3 ; merchant tailors, 5.

Military.—There is one uniform company of infantry in town. *Captain*—Daniel P. Abbot. *Lieutenant*—Horatio Gleason. *Ensign*—D. A. Manning.

BEVERLY.

BEVERLY was first settled, as a part of Salem, about the year 1630, by the removal of John and William Woodbury, together with some others of Boger Conant's companions, from the south to the north side of Bass River. Conant himself, together with John Balch and others, came over soon after.

As early as 1649 the settlers were sufficiently numerous to desire of the church of Salem "some course to be taken for the means of grace amongst themselves, because of the tediousness and difficulties over the water, and other inconveniences."

In 1656 a meeting-house was built, and a branch of the church of Salem established.

On the 14th of October, 1668, the town was incorporated by the name of Beverly; the act of incorporation running thus: "The Court on perusal of this return [on notice to Salem] judge it meet to grant that Bass River be henceforth a township of themselves, referring it to Salem, to accommodate them with lands and bounds suitable for them, and that it be called Beverly." The first Town Meeting was held on the 23d of November, 1668.

Conant appears to have been dissatisfied with the name given by the Court; and on the 28th of May, 1671, he petitioned for its change to "Budleigh," the name of the town in England from whence he came. An extract from the petition follows: "Now my umble suite and request is unto this honorable Court onlie that the name of our town or plantation, may be altered or changed from Beverly and be called Budleigh. I have two reasons that have moved me unto this request; the first is the great dislike and discontent of many of our people for this name of Beverly, because (wee being but a small place) it hath caused on us a constant nick name of beggarly, being in the mouths of many, and no order was given, or consent by the people, to their agent, for any name until they were shure of being a towne granted in the first place. Secondly, I being the first that had house in Salem, (and neither had any hand in nameing either that or any other towne) and myself with those that were then with me, being all from the western part of England, desire this western name of Budleigh, a market towne in Devonshire, and neere unto the sea as wee are heere in this place, and where myself

was borne. Now in regard of our firstnesse and antiquity in this soe famous a collony, we should umblie request this small prevaledg with your favour and consent to give this name abovesaid unto our towne. I never yet made sute or request unto the Generall Court for the least matter, tho' I think I might as well have done, as many others have, who have obtained much without hazard of life, or preferring the public good before their own interest, which I praise God I have done. If this my sute may find acceptation with your worships I shall rest umbly thankfull and my praiers shall not cease unto the throne of grace, for Gods guidance and his blessing to be on all your waightie proceedings and that iustice and righteousness may be everie where administered and sound doctrine, truth and holiness everie where taught and practised throughout this wilderness to all posterity, which God grant. Amen." To the petition was annexed the " umble desire" of Peter Woodbury and thirty three others, that the name of the town might be changed " as abovesaid." The petition however was not granted.

Among the specified duties of the sexton of the church, as they appear on the town book, in 1665, we find that he was required to " ring the bell at nine o'clock every night a sufficient space of time, as is usual in other places" and " keep and turn the glass." This was an hour glass, kept near the pulpit, in view of the minister, to guide him in his services ; the delivery of the sermon was expected to occupy one hour, and if it exceeded or fell short of that time, it was sufficient ground for a formal complaint. In those days, however, there were many instances in which both preacher and hearers were well contented to take a second an deven a

third glass together. The use of the hour glass was continued in this church for more than a century.

John Hale, the first settled minister, took an active part in the earlier prosecutions for witchcraft in 1692; but he was brought to a sense of his error, on his wife's being accused. In 1697, he wrote a book upon the subject, which embraced the most rational views.

We find the name of Beverly conspicuous in all patriotic proceeding of our earlier or later history. During the Indian wars she acted well her part. The lamented Captain Lathrop, and a number of his company, were from this place. On the 13th of June, 1776, twentyone days before the declaration of Independence, the town voted to instruct their Representative, Capt. Josiah Batchelder, Jr. "that agreeable to the resolves of the House of Representatives of this Colony, that should the Continental Congress for the safety of the Colonies declare them independent of Great Britain, the inhabitants of this town do solemnly engage their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure."

Beverly is bounded north by Wenham, east by Manchester, west by Danvers, and south by Salem harbor. It is 17 miles northeast of Boston, and 14 southwest of Gloucester. Its greatest length is 6 2-3 and its greatest width 3 1-2 miles. It is divided into two territorial parishes; the westerly, called the Precinct of Salem and Beverly, and the easterly, called the First Parish — this last contains two thirds of the territory, and five sixths of the population. About one third of the beautiful sheet of water called Wenham Pond lies within the limits of this town. There are several high hills in

the town ; that called Brown's Folly, within half a mile of the Danvers line, is the highest. From the summit of this hill a large portion of the Bay between Cape Ann and Boston, the towns of Salem, Danvers and Marblehead, and a large tract of the surrounding country may be seen.

POPULATION.

In 1810, the population was 4,608 ; in 1820, 4,283 ; in 1830, by the United States census, 4,020 ; but the inhabitants being dissatisfied with this last result, the selectmen caused a census to be taken very soon afterward, and found the number to be 4,231. Colored, 18.

Ratable polls, 1,048.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Thomas Stephens.

Town Treasurer—Samuel P. Lovett.

Selectmen—Charles Stephens, Ezra Ellingwood, Is-sacher O. Foster, Edward Stone, Charles Perrey.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyers—Thomas Stephens.

Physicians—Ingalls Kittredge, Ingalls Kittredge, Jr., W. C. Boyden, Augustus Torrey, Dr. Cogswell.

Justice of the Quorum—Robert Rantoul.

Justices of the Peace—Thomas Davis, Jonathan Smith, Amos Sheldon, Albert Thorndike.

Notary Public—Albert Thorndike.

Postmaster—Stephens Baker.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church.—The first church was organized on the 20th of September, 1667, and was composed of forty-nine persons, dismissed from the first church in Salem : it was upon the congregational plan, and its first covenant and confession of faith comprised the

doctrines of Calvinism as they were at that time generally received in the Congregational churches. John Hale was the first pastor, and was ordained at the formation of the church; he died May 15, 1700, in the 64th year of his age, and was succeeded by Thomas Blowers, who was ordained October 29, 1701, and died June 17, 1729, in the 52d year of his age. Mr Blowers was succeeded by Joseph Champney, who was ordained on the second Wednesday of December, 1729, and died March 1, 1773, in the 69th year of his age. Joseph Willard was ordained colleague with Mr Champney in November, 1772, and dismissed by mutual consent in December, 1781, he having been elected President of Harvard University. He died in 1804, in the 66th year of his age. Joseph McKeen was ordained in May, 1785, and dismissed by mutual consent August 23, 1802, he having been elected President of Bowdoin College; he died in 1807, in the 50th year of his age. Abiel Abbot was installed December 14, 1803, and died June 7, 1828, aged 58. Christopher T. Thayer is the present minister. He was born at Lancaster, June 5, 1805; graduated at Harvard, 1824; studied at the Divinity School of Cambridge; settled here January 27, 1830. The church has gradually receded from the Calvinistic faith, and is now denominated Unitarian. This change of doctrinal views has been silently progressing for many years, and under several of the ministers.

Second Congregational.—The Second Congregational Church in Beverly was organized, and the first minister, John Chipman, ordained, on the 28th of December, 1715. The parish, called the "Precinct of Salem and Beverly," (it then comprising a part of Salem) was incorporated October 12, 1713.

First Baptist.—The third church here was of the Baptist denomination, and was organized March 20, 1801. The present meetinghouse was built in 1801, and the Society was incorporated by the name of the "First Calvinistic Baptist Society in Beverly," June 16, 1821. Rev. Mr Jennings is the present minister.

Third Congregational (Orthodox).—The fourth church formed here is called the “Third Congregational Church,” and was organized in 1802. The society was incorporated March 7, 1803; and the first meetinghouse erected the same year. The present minister is Joseph Abbot.

Second Baptist.—The fifth church was formed in 1828, and was of the Christian denomination. The society built a meetinghouse of brick at Beverly Farms, which was dedicated in January, 1830. Their first minister, Benjamin Knight, having been ordained on the 23d of September, 1829. This minister has been dismissed, and the church have changed from the Christian denomination to the Calvinistic Baptist, and at the present time Rev. Mr Gibbert is pastor.

SCHOOLS.

Beverly Academy.—This institution was incorporated January 30, 1835. The building is located on Washington Street. Here are taught all the branches usual at such institutions. It comprises about thirty scholars, of both sexes. *Preceptor*, Edward Bradstreet; *Assistant*, Ann Abbott.

There are ten district schools, in which are instructed 428 males, and 362 females. In eight of the districts a male instructor is employed in the winter season, and a female in the summer. The two largest districts employ a male teacher most of the year, and have female teachers a part of the year for the younger children. Stephen Dodge and Daniel P. Gallop are instructors in these two districts. In the academy and private schools there are, on an average, 443 scholars. These schools are maintained at an expense of 2000 dollars. There are, in the course of a year, twenty private schools kept by females, for the instruction of very young children.

LIBRARIES.

The Social Library, which from its foundation has been in a room in the Town Hall, contains about 500 volumes, and is owned in 109 shares.

The Second Social Library was formed in 1806, and is restricted by the exclusion of novels, romances and plays.

There are Church Libraries, Juvenile Libraries, and Sabbath School Libraries, connected with the several religious societies.

There is a Circulating Library and Bookstore in the same building with the post-office.

BANK.

The Beverly Bank was incorporated with a capital of \$160,000, divided into 1600 shares of \$100 each, June 23, 1802; but February 10, 1815, its capital was reduced to \$100,000, the number of shares remaining the same. The par value of each share is now \$62,50.

President, William Leach; *Cashier*, Albert Thorn-dike; *Directors*, Pyam Lovett, Josiah Lovett, Henry Larcom, Charles Stephens, Samuel Endicott, Ezra Ellingwood.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

There is but one public house in Beverly, and that is kept by Thomas Farris. It is situated near the Baptist meetinghouse, and has no license for the sale of spirituous liquors; neither is there any person in the town who has such a license.

MILITARY.

One company of Light Infantry, organized in 1814; enrolled members, 65. *Captain*, Charles Stephens; *Lieutenant*, Daniel Foster; *Ensign*, Josiah Woodbury.

Two companies of Infantry of the line.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There are three engines, viz. Etna, Cataract and Alert, with hose, ladders, fire-hooks and buckets; also, four large water cisterns; the largest of which is built of brick, and will contain 13,000 gallons.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Beverly Charitable Society.—This society was in-

incorporated March 1, 1807, for the purpose of raising a fund to relieve and assist any inhabitant of Beverly who by reason of sickness or other misfortune may stand in need of special assistance. Its funds amount to about \$3000, about half of which was given by the late Hon. Joshua Fisher, who was the founder of the society.

Beverly Female Charitable Society.—This society has funds in the hands of trustees, and its members engage actively in relieving the wants of the aged, the sick and the poor.

The Union Fire Society, established in 1804, consists of forty members, and has a fund of about \$800. One object of the society is the relief of such of the members as may suffer loss by fire; another object is to afford special personal assistance to members whose property may be endangered by fire; for which purpose each member is bound to furnish himself with buckets, a bag and other suitable articles; and the society is provided with sails, ladders, and other useful implements to be used in case of fire.

Masonic Lodge.—A Masonic Lodge was established here in 1824, which still continues in existence.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Keeper, Francis Lamson. The average number of subjects is about 30. House built, 1803.

STAGES.

Three daily stages leave for Boston; two in the morning, and one in the evening. The great eastern line passes through the centre of the town.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Agriculture.—The tillage land, and English, and upland mowing are about 2500 acres; the fresh meadow, 381 acres; the salt marsh, 84 acres; the pasturage 4000 acres. Producing 1550 tons of hay, and 14000 bushels of grain, and pasturing 1100 head of cattle. About 300 barrels of cider are made from the orchards, which also yields an abundant supply of apples for the table. Potatoes are raised to an extent

exceeding the consumption of the town. Onions, beets, carrots, cabbages, turnips, and a great variety of other vegetables are produced, some of which are marketed in other places, or shipped to the West Indies or southern States. There are about 250 sheep, and 500 swine kept. Butter and cheese are made in considerable quantities, but of the last, not sufficient for home consumption. There are two large milk farms, stocked with about sixty cows, from which, milk is carried to Salem daily. Grass is the most valuable object of culture. Wheat has sometimes succeeded well, but has often failed. Flax is raised in small quantities. Maize, or Indian corn, is next in importance to grass, and there are 12,000 bushels produced annually. The whole quantity of grain raised within the town, is about equal to half of the consumption of bread stuffs. The other half consists principally of flour from New York and the middle and southern States. Of other vegetable food the quantity produced exceeds the consumption. The great extent of sea coast, furnishes ready means for improving the soil, by the abundant supply of sea manure. Mud from old muscle beds, sea weed and rock weed, are much used for this purpose.

Cod Fishery.—The greatest amount of capital employed in any one branch of business, is that employed in the cod fishery. There are fifty vessels, averaging seventy tons each, making an aggregate of 3500 tons; valued, including the stores and outfits, at \$100,000; manned by 400 men and boys. The gross product of this fishery may be estimated at \$150,000.

Shoe Manufacture.—About 300 males and 200 females are employed in the manufacture of shoes, most of the year.

Trade and Commerce.—About \$100,000 are employed in the coasting trade and foreign commerce.

Distances from the First Parish Meeting House.—To the old State House, or City Hall, Boston, over Essex Bridge, and Salem turnpike, and by the usually travelled roads, 16 92-100 miles. To the corner of Essex and Summer Streets, Salem, by Nourse's corner

in Beverly, over Essex Bridge, and through Bridge, Newbury, and Essex Streets, Salem, 2 55-100 miles. To Wenham Meeting House, 4 46-100 miles. To Hamilton Meeting House, 6 14-100 miles. To the Court House in Ipswich, 11 26-100 miles.

Beaver Pond.—Beaver Pond covers 21 acres. In it are found perch, pickerel, eels, &c. and a shell fish resembling the muscle of the sea shore.

Eastern Wood.—It is estimated that three thousand cords of eastern wood are consumed in Beverly every year; the quantity, however, is diminishing as coal becomes more generally used.

Sand.—Several vessels are employed in transporting the coarse sand from the shores of this town, to Boston, to be used for mortar.

Stores, &c.—There are seven stores where the principal business is in dry goods; two hard ware, and twenty others of different kinds. The number of merchants now engaged in foreign commerce, is less than at any former period since the Revolution.

Taxable Property.—In the State valuation of 1831, Beverly stands at \$973,029,06; but the assessors' valuation somewhat exceeds that sum.

Town Expenses.—The town expenses for the last year amounted to \$6603,74.

Post Office Revenue.—The Post Office yields to government about \$285 annually.

Reading Rooms.—There is a reading room attached to the Post Office; and two others of less note, in other parts of the town.

Cabinet Making.—There are about a dozen shops in which between thirty and forty hands are employed at this business.

BOXFORD.

BOXFORD formed a part of Rowley, till August, 1685, when it was incorporated as a separate town. It is twentyfour miles northeast of Boston, thir-

teen southwest of Newburyport, and ten west by north of Ipswich; bounded north by Bradford and Rowley, east by Ipswich and Topsfield, south by Topsfield and Middleton, and west by Andover.

Many Indians resided here previous to the coming of the whites. A few years ago several bodies were dug up, and great numbers of arrow heads, together with a stone mortar and pestle were found with them. At the breaking out of the revolution, the inhabitants were very spirited in the cause of independence, and eight from the town were killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. The Hon. Aaron Wood, a native and resident of this town, who died in 1791, left a legacy of 2,061 dollars for the support of Latin and Greek grammar schools.

The town contains several ponds, which afford some useful water privileges, and form the head waters of Rowley and Parker Rivers. Here also is the source of a branch of Ipswich river. In the year 1680, the manufacture of iron was commenced, but it was soon discontinued.

The soil is not the most productive, but the industry of the inhabitants has surmounted many natural deficiencies. It is a fact worthy of notice that there is no place in the town where ardent spirits are sold. There is a cotton factory here, at which some business is done in the preparation of batting. The principal business is farming, though shoemaking is carried on to considerable extent.

POPULATION.

The population has remained nearly stationary for the last thirty years; in 1800 it was 852; in 1830, 957.

Ratable Polls, 222.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—William Farnham.

Town Treasurer—Abijah Northey.

Selectmen and Assessors—Amos Kimball, Moses Dorman, Jr., George W. Sawyer.

PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Physicians—George Moody, George W. Sawyer.

Justices of the Peace—Parker Spofford, Jonathan Foster, Moses Dorman, George W. Sawyer, Solomon Low, Abijah Northey, Charles Peabody.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church—Orthodox Congregational; organized 1702; Sabbath School attached; John Whitney, pastor. The first pastor was Thomas Symmes. He was born at Bradford, Feb. 1, 1678; graduated at Harvard, 1698; settled Dec. 30, 1702; resigned in April, 1708; was installed over the first church in Bradford the same year; died Oct. 6, 1725. The second pastor was John Rogers. He was born at Salem, and graduated at Harvard in 1705; settled here in 1709, and remained about thirtyfour years. He then went to reside with his son, minister at Leominster, where he died about 1775. The third pastor was Elizur Holyoke, who was born at Boston, May 11, 1731; graduated at Harvard, 1750; settled here, Jan. 30, 1759. He was paralytic, and did not preach after Feb. 1793. Died March 31, 1806. The fourth pastor was Isaac Briggs. He was born at Halifax, about the year 1775; graduated at Brown University, 1795; installed here in 1808; resigned Dec. 3, 1833.

Second Church—Orthodox Congregational; organized Dec. 9, 1736. Sabbath School attached. Pastor, Peter Eaton. The first pastor was John Cushing. He was born at Salisbury, and graduated at Harvard in 1729; was settled here Dec. 29, 1736; died Jan. 25, 1772, aged 63. The second pastor was Moses

Hale. He was born at Newbury, and graduated at Harvard in 1771 ; settled here, Nov. 16, 1774 ; died May 26, 1786, aged 38. Dr Eaton was born at Haverhill, March 15, 1756 ; graduated at Harvard in 1787 ; studied divinity with Phineas Adams, of Haverhill ; was settled here Oct. 7, 1789.

SCHOOLS.

There are six District Schools, comprising 240 scholars. School tax for the current year, is 500 dollars.

MILITARY.

A company of Light Infantry has recently been organized. Number of members, 35. *Captain*—William Low ; *Lieutenant*—Jonathan J. Porter ; *Ensign*—John Batchelder.

There is also one company of infantry of the line.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Divisions of Land.—Boxford contains about 13,900 acres. Of English and upland mowing, 1398 ; of fresh meadow, 832 ; of pasturage, 6500 ; of woodland, 1474 ; of unimproved, 2743 ; of unimprovable, 953.

Valuation.—The valuation of this town was in 1811, \$228,406,43 ; in 1821, \$253,959,00 ; in 1831, \$282,379,21.

Mills, &c.—There are three grist mills, and three saw mills in the town. Also, three stores, at which a variety of goods are sold.

Post Offices.—There are two Post Offices ; one in the East Parish, Charles Peabody, Post Master. One in the West Parish, Benjamin Pearl, Post Master.

It may be mentioned that there is no public house in the town.

BRADFORD.

THIS town was formerly a part of Rowley. The first name by which it was distinguished, appears to have been Merrimack ; afterwards it was called Rowley Village ; and in 1673, it was incorporated as an independent township, by its present name. During the Indian wars the people were much alarmed for their safety, and three garrisoned houses were erected ; but it does not appear that they were much molested by the savages. Rev. Gardner B. Perry, in a discourse containing a history of the town, delivered Dec. 22, 1820, says, "I have found but one record of any violence experienced from them. This is contained in a note attached to one of the town books, by Shubal Walker, who was the town clerk. He observes in this note that Thomas Kimball, was shot by an Indian, the third of May, 1676, and his wife and five children, Joannah, Thomas, Joseph, Prescilla and John, were carried captive. These, however, he observes in another note, returned home again the 13th of June the same year." The house in which Mr Kimball lived stood on the road leading to Boxford, and the cellar may still be seen. "It is traditionally reported," continues Mr Perry, "that the Indians who committed this violence, set out from their homes near Dracut, with the intention of killing some one in Rowley who they supposed had injured them, but finding the night too far spent, they did not dare to proceed farther, and so avenged themselves on Mr Kimball. There was also a Mr Nehemiah Carlton shot from across the river, at the time of the attack upon Haverhill. And it is said farther, that one of the workmen employed in felling timber on the Haverhill side

of the river, was also shot. Beside these I have heard of no particular injury received from them."

In 1723, Mrs Martha Hale was interred in the east parish burying place ; and this, as appears by the foot-stone, was the first burial there :

" If you will look, it may appear
She was the first that was buried here."

In 1726 the town was divided into two parishes.

The location of Bradford is very pleasant, being on the south bank of the Merrimack, a few miles above Newburyport, and thirty miles north of Boston. The town is about six miles long, and from one to two and a half miles wide, and contains about 10,000 acres. It is bounded by the river, which separates it from Haverhill on the north and from Methuen on the west, by Andover, Boxford, and Rowley, on the south, and by Newbury and West Newbury on the east. It has an uneven surface and a great variety of soil from the richest alluvian to bog meadows and granite hills. The intervals and much of the upland is of surpassing fertility ; and favored by the nature of the soil and the evaporation of the river retains the deepest verdure amid the drought of summer.

Several of the hills are of considerable elevation and afford some of the finest views of rural scenery to be obtained in New England. The back ground along the southern boundary of the town has an almost continuous extent of forest of oak, walnut, pine and maple with all the other varieties of forest growth which the county affords. These forests, with large tracts of excellent peat are amply sufficient to supply the inhabitants with fuel.

The town is united to Haverhill by a costly

bridge of three arches, built in 1794; and by a chain ferry which furnishes a convenient and pleasant mode of crossing the river in good weather.

The river is about 800 feet wide at the lower part of the town and narrower at the upper part. It has from four to five feet water at low tide up to the chain ferry and nearly as much in the best channel to Haverhill. High tides flow about six feet, backing the water and sometimes setting the current up river; but the salt water of the ocean never reaches this place. The short turn in the river and the shoals between the chain ferry and Haverhill are serious impediments to navigation, but hulls of vessels of 400 tons or more, built at Bradford and Haverhill, have been taken down, and those of 90 or 100 tons come up loaded.

The banks of the Merrimack, between this town and Haverhill, are pronounced by those extensively acquainted with river scenery to be surpassingly beautiful. They are fringed with trees and shrubbery to the water's edge in many places; and the flowers of spring, the deep verdure of summer, and the variegated colors of autumn present, in the vast mirror of water a softened picture of exceeding beauty.

The increasing business of Haverhill and Bradford is yearly increasing the navigation of the river. About fifty trips in a season are now made to Bradford and Haverhill chiefly to supply lumber and lime from Maine; flour and grain from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore and for the transportation of merchandise purchased in other places.

Several fine steamboats have passed up the river as far as Haverhill and made trips with par-

ties of pleasure to Hampton, Isle of Shoals, and other places, and two, of different sizes, have been built on the river intended for its navigation, but as no one ever established regular trips it was not possible that they should receive much patronage.

The increase of inhabitants and business on the river require the facility of a good steamboat and whoever will establish a regular line with a suitable boat, good engine and good attendance will no doubt meet with abundant success.

Johnson's Creek, a fine mill stream, rises in some ponds in Boxford and crossing this town near the centre affords some excellent mill sites, as the falls amount to 50 or 60 feet in about a mile, and the large ponds furnish capacious basins for retaining the waters. The stream might with improvement afford facilities for factories and a vast increase of business.

The roads have been much improved of late ; and one to Boxford and Andover, and one from Bradford to Lowell, are laid out and under contract. The last named will furnish a very short and direct way from Newburyport to Methuen and Lowell, and greatly accommodate the inhabitants of Bradford. Several lines of stages pass daily through the town from Haverhill, Concord, Exeter and Dover to Boston. One from Haverhill to Salem. One from Newburyport to Lowell and one from Amesbury to Boston.

Ship building was formerly carried on here to considerable extent ; but it is now almost totally abandoned, though the town still presents one of the most advantageous places in the county for the business, and a great part of the timber for the ship-yards of Newbury and Essex pass by the very doors. The manufacture of boots and shoes now

furnish the young men with easier labor and larger profits.

The freshet of March, 1818, was among the most remarkable occurrences ever witnessed here ; and was generally supposed to have been the highest flood that ever invaded the banks of the Merrimack. A violent rain had melted the snow and poured down the valley of the Merrimack with tremendous fury. The ice, which was then near two feet thick was torn up with the noise and tremour of an earthquake, and driven into immense dams, rolling and tumbling along in every possible position, on its way to the ocean. The river was raised at this place 21 feet above common high water mark, and 27 feet above common low water in the summer. The intervals were overflowed, and in several houses the water was from two inches to five feet deep ; acres of ice were driven up high upon the land and pyramids of broken fragments were thrown up far above the level of even this swelling flood. Some buildings were removed and some destroyed. Cattle and sheep were drowned and devastation spread on every side.

The run of eels in the river is certainly a matter calculated to excite astonishment in the beholder. " It generally takes place," we quote from Mr Perry's discourse, above referred to " between the two run of shad. They go up the river the beginning of May, in a ribband or stream of about a foot wide upon the average, and three or four inches in depth, and every year in the same course. They are from two to six inches in length, move with considerable velocity, and continue to pass along without interruption for about four days ; almost an inconceivable number must

pass during this time." They are from the salt water, and are said to pass into the ponds and brooks connected with the river.

POPULATION.

The population was, in 1810, 1369 ; in 1820, 1600 ; in 1830, 1856. Ratable Polls, 460.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—William Tenney, 3d.

Town Treasurer—Stephen Parker.

Selectmen—Benjamin P. Chadwick, Benjamin Parker, Jr., Jonathan Kimball.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, &c.

Lawyer—Alfred Kittredge. He resides in this town, but has his office in Haverhill.

Physicians—Jeremiah Spofford, George Cogswell.

Justice of the Peace and Quorum—Benjamin Parker.

Justices of the Peace—Daniel Stickney, William Greenough, Moses Parker, Jeremiah Spofford, Eliaphaet Kimball, Jesse Kimball, Amos Parker.

Coroners—Amos Parker, Jonathan Kimball.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church.—Orthodox Congregational ; constituted Dec. 27, 1682 ; located in the West Parish. At present without a pastor. The first pastor was Zachariah Symmes. He was born at Charlestown ; graduated at Harvard, 1657 ; settled here at the constitution of the church ; died March 22, 1707. The second pastor was Thomas Symmes, son of the first pastor. He was born at Bradford, Feb. 1, 1678 ; graduated at Harvard, 1698 ; settled here Dec. 1708 ; died Oct. 6, 1725. The third pastor was Joseph Parsons. He was born at Brookfield ; graduated at Harvard, 1720 ; settled here June 8, 1726 ; died May 4,

1765. The fourth pastor was Samuel Williams. He was born at Waltham, April 23, 1743 ; graduated at Harvard, 1761 ; settled here Nov. 20, 1765 ; resig. Jan. 14, 1780. The fifth pastor was Jonathan Allen. He was born at Braintree ; graduated at Harvard, 1774 ; settled here June 5, 1781. The sixth pastor was Ira Ingraham. He was born at Cornwall, Vt. ; graduated at Middlebury, 1815 ; settled here Dec. 1, 1824 ; resigned, April 5, 1830. The seventh pastor was Loammi I. Hoadly. He was born at Northford, Ct. ; graduated at Yale, 1817 ; settled here Oct. 13, 1830 ; resigned Jan. 28, 1833. The eighth, and last pastor, was Moses C. Searle. He was born at Rowley, Sept. 17, 1797 ; graduated at Princeton, 1821 ; settled here Jan. 30, 1833 ; resigned April, 1834.

Second Church.—Orthodox Congregational ; located in the East Parish ; organized June 7, 1728. Pastor, Gardner B. Perry. Mr Perry was born at Norton, Aug. 9, 1783 ; graduated at Union college, 1804 ; settled Sept. 28, 1814.

Methodist.—Established 1832. Pastor, David Culver.

SCHOOLS.

Bradford Academy, in the West Parish, was established in 1803. It is located on an elevated site, which commands a most enchanting view of the valley of the Merrimack and the surrounding country ; comprehending the entire villages of Bradford and Haverhill. But the visiter has scenes of a more elevated character to contemplate, as he pauses in view of this institution. The names of Mrs Judson and Harriet Newell, who were once pupils here, have created a thrilling interest throughout the Christian world. The male department is now, and has long been, under the superintendence of Mr Benjamin Greenleaf, who expects, however, soon to retire. The female department is under the care of Miss Hazeltine, assisted by Miss Sarah Kimball. It is now in a flourishing state, with from 80 to 100 pupils.

Merrimack Academy.—This institution is located in the East Parish, and was established in 1821. It

is in successful operation under the charge of Mr Sylvanus Morse, and has from 40 to 50 pupils.

District Schools.—Bradford is divided into eight school districts. Whole number of scholars, about 600. Amount raised by tax, about \$800. The estimated amount paid for tuition in academies, &c. last year was \$1915.

MANUFACTURES, STORES, AND FISHERIES.

Shoes are manufactured here to great extent, more than half the inhabitants of suitable age, being engaged on this branch of manufacture. It is estimated that about 360,000 pairs of boots and shoes are made annually.

The business of tanning and currying is carried on with vigor and profit. There are five tanneries.

A printing establishment has recently been commenced, and letter-press and stereotype printing are carried on to considerable extent.

There are twelve stores in the town, several of which are connected with the shoe manufactories.

The fisheries in the Merrimack are very valuable. A few salmon are yet caught, and shad and alewives are taken in great abundance. The shad and alewives have been much more plenty within the last few years, than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. The ponds in the town abound with pickerel and perch of the finest quality.

POST OFFICES.

There are two Post Offices. One at the West Parish, yielding to government about \$125; Eliphalet Kimball, Post Master. One in the East Parish, yielding to government about \$77. Post Master, Benjamin Parker, Jr.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Valuation.—The valuation in 1811 was, \$286,396; in 1831, \$364,531.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 256.

Insurance Company.—There is one Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the town.

Fire Department.—There are two fire engines with proper accompaniments and efficient companies.

Public Houses.—There are four public houses kept by Atwood, Hopkinson, Bartlett and Merrill.

DANVERS.

THIS town was settled, as a part of Salem, at a very early period, Governor Endicott having located himself within its precincts. Its early history, therefore, is interwoven with that of Salem.

It was in this town, and in the family of Rev. Mr Parris, that the terrible witchcraft delusion of 1692, first manifested itself. From the church record, as it stands in Mr Parris's own hand writing, we extract the following statement.

“ 27 MARCH, SAB. 1692, SACRAMENT DAY.

“ After the common auditory was dismissed, and before the church communion at the Lord's table, the following testimony against the error of our sister Mary Sibly, who had given direction to my Indian man in an unwarrantable way, to find out witches, was read by the Pastor. It is altogether undeniable that our great and blessed God hath suffered many persons, in several families, of this little village, to be grievously vexed and tortured in body, and to be deeply tempted, to the endangering of the destruction of their souls, and all these amazing facts (well known to many of us) to be done by witchcraft and diabolical operations. It is also well known that when these calamities first began, which was in my own family, the affliction was several weeks before such hellish operations as witchcraft was suspected. Nay it never

brake forth to any considerable light until diabolical means was used by the making of a cake by my Indian man, who had his directions, from this our Sister Mary Sibly, since which apparitions have been plenty, and exceeding much mischief hath followed. But by this means it seems the Devil hath been raized amongst us and his rage is vehement and terrible, and when he shall be silenced the Lord only knows."

The settlement was incorporated as the District of Danvers, Jan. 28, 1752; and as a separate town, June 16, 1757. The district called New Mills, in the northeastern part of the township, was settled in 1754; and the first person born there is still living, and in the 81st year of her age. New Mills became a separate highway district, by legislative act, in 1772; and during the revolutionary war four 20 gun ships and eight or ten privateers were built here.

Danvers can boast of many sages and heroes among her sons. Gen. Israel Putnam, whose history is too well known to require the brief notice we could give, drew his first breath upon her soil. Samuel Holten, who was a member of the Provincial Congress, and for a time president *pro tem.* of that body; who was a member of Congress under the Constitution, and filled many important offices in the State, was also a native of this town. Col. Hutchinson, another of her sons, commanded a company of minute men at the battle of Lexington, and afterwards became commander of a regiment. He received the marked approbation of Washington, for the signal service he rendered the army in crossing the Delaware, and was by his fellow citizens elected Representative for twenty-one years. Jeremiah Page, another hero from

this town, commanded a company of militia at the Battle of Lexington, and afterwards became a Colonel in the revolutionary army. Capt. Samuel Page, also fought at Lexington, and commanded a company in the revolutionary army.

Perhaps, also, for the curious reader, we should mention that here are said to repose the remains of the celebrated Eliza Wharton. Her grave is in the old burying place, and the tomb stone bears this inscription. "This humble stone, in memory of Elizabeth Whitman, is inscribed by her weeping friends to whom she endeared herself by uncommon tenderness and affection. Endowed with superior genius and acquirements, she was still more endeared by humility and benevolence. Let candor throw a veil over her frailties for great was her charity to others. She sustained the last painful scene far from every friend, and exhibited an example of calm resignation. Her departure was on the 25th of July, A. D. 1788, in the 37th year of her age, and the tears of strangers watered her grave." The foot-stone has been almost entirely demolished by the depredations of visitors. The house in which she resided, is said to be the antique mansion still standing upon the corner of the street a step or two south of the sign of the eagle.

Danvers is bounded east by Wenham and Beverly, south by Salem and Lynn, north by Middleton, and Topsfield, west by Lynnfield; and is fifteen miles northeast of Boston. It extends from north to south about eight miles; from east to west about six miles, and contains about 17,000 acres. A handsome map of the town engraved on copper, was published in 1832.

There are two principal villages. The South

Village, a suburb of Salem, and the New Mills Village, before spoken of, situated at the head of sloop navigation on Porter River. Nearly connected with the latter, is the flourishing settlement on Danvers Plains; a place of considerable trade and manufacturing enterprise. Besides these there are several other populous neighborhoods, where manufacturers, mechanics and farmers, located side by side, encourage, support and cheer each other onward in the paths of industry and social improvement.

In taking a survey of Danvers from either of the heights which command a view of a large portion of its territory, we see at once that it is naturally divided into several ranges of hills and valleys, each of which exhibit distinguishing characters. Commencing at the southern point, the boundary of Salem, Lynn and Danvers, and pursuing our course due north, we shall cross these hills and dales in succession and readily discover whatever is yet known of the geology and natural resources of the town. Passing over the narrow valley of Brown's pond, we ascend abrupt precipitous hills of sienite, from the highest of which we survey nearly the whole sienite region, extending from the boundary above mentioned to Proctor's brook and Gardner's swamp on the north, and from near the south village, to the distance of about one mile beyond the line of Danvers into Lynn on the west. This region is divided by an extensive valley through which runs from Spring pond, Salem, and Cedar pond, Danvers, the two branches of Goldthwait's brook. This valley has evidently been the bottom of a lake long since the elevation of the immense masses of stone which surround it.

The soil of this region is inferior to that of most

other parts of the town. The rocky parts are however covered by a thrifty growth of oak, pine, walnut, and a great variety of other forest trees which have never attained a very large growth. This is probably owing not so much to the poverty of the soil as to the axe, which once in twenty or thirty years sweeps the wood from every acre in succession ; but roots sprout again and the tender branches cease not to cover the hills with verdure. These woods are a part of the most extensive forest in the eastern portion of the Old Massachusetts Colony. Here numerous rattle-snakes still elude their great destroyer. Here, within a few years two large Lynxes have been killed ; and a variety of smaller game occasionally tempt the farmer and mechanic from their avocations to enact the hunter.

The sienite of this region seems to overlay greenstone, by ledges of which it is surrounded. This fact, together with the limited extent of the region induces us to believe that it must have been originally formed in a basin of greenstone, and subsequently rent to pieces and irregularly elevated as we now see it by volcanic action.

Some of these hills command extensive and beautiful views of sea and shore from South Boston to Cape Ann. Here may be seen some of the most picturesque woodland and highland scenery, to be found within fifty miles of Boston — as yet unknown to fame ; but destined, we must think, to become the theme of impassioned song, the admiration of the lovers of nature and attractive places of fashionable resort. The spring water of this region is uncommonly pure, there being nothing soluble in this kind of stone, as the water of the Salem and Danvers aqueduct testifies to the nu-

merous families supplied by its crystal streams. The valley is free from stones, and although it is not covered with a rich mould, is easily tilled, and when well managed productive. Goldthwait's brook affords several excellent mill privileges of which more valuable use might be made than the enterprise of the place has yet effected. But the surest source of wealth in this part of the town is the sienite which beside its value as a building stone, is believed to make as good if not better mill stones than any other rock in the United States.

Crossing the valley of Proctor's brook which exhibits more fertility than the region just left, though the tillage land, generally speaking, is not so free from stones sufficiently large to obstruct the operations of the plough, we ascend a range of higher hills than the last, composed of greenstone and alluvial formation, lying between the valley just considered and the extensive plain beyond, which we shall presently notice. This range of hills which extends from North Fields, Salem, in a westerly direction to the valley of Ipswich river, is covered by a rich though somewhat rocky soil and is the site of some of the best farms in the town.

Northerly of this range lies an extensive plain inclining towards Porter's river, (tide water) which divides Danvers from Beverly. It is intersected by two branches of Porter's river, called Waters river and Crane river, the former affording a valuable tide water mill privilege, improved by the Salem Iron Company; and the latter supplying with water those *New Mills*, which for a century past, have given the name to the village in which they are located. The eastern portion of this

plain contains extensive beds of clay, supplying the material for bricks, and brown earthen ware, for the manufacture of which Danvers has long been celebrated. Westward and northward of this plain are three broken ranges of hills, chiefly diluvial, based on greenstone which, in a few places, makes its appearance above ground. The valleys between these last mentioned hills are chiefly peat meadows, of good quality, capable of supplying a vast quantity of fuel. In these meadows, several small streams of water have their sources which unite near the head of tide water of Crane river and form a valuable mill privilege, at present occupied by a grist mill.

A portion of the western boundary of the town is Ipswich river, the valley of which is skirted by a range of elevated land running nearly north and south, in which the last mentioned ranges of hills terminate. Into this river empty several small streams which have their sources in the ponds and peat meadows of Danvers. The largest of which rises from Humphrey pond lying partly in Danvers and partly in Lynnfield. This stream affords two mill privileges, one of which is occupied by the remains of a cotton factory, at present ruined by undecided suits at law — and the other by a grist mill which operates only during the winter season. The land in the vicinity of this stream, consists chiefly of knolls of loose gravel, of the latest diluvial formation warm, dry and barren; westward of it, however, are two large hills of an older diluvial formation covered with a more stubborn but a more productive soil, similar to that which covers the hill in the more easterly part of the town. Here likewise are found jedges of chlorite rock, some of which are slaty

and mixed with marble. These, however, are probably too deep in the earth to be worked advantageously.

In reviewing the foregoing sketch of the geology of Danvers, it appears obvious that its natural advantages and sources of wealth are by no means inconsiderable. The sienite is inexhaustible, and the demand for it manufactured into mill-stones and prepared for building and other purposes, must increase annually. The extensive beds of clay — situated so near navigable waters and flourishing towns and villages, is another sure source of wealth or at least a comfortable maintenance to many inhabitants. The water powers; and last, though not least, a productive soil and ready market, to reward the labors of numerous farmers and horticulturists, render this one of the most eligible situations in the county.

The town is distinguished for the sobriety, industry and economy of its inhabitants; and has for many years past been ranked among the most thriving and prosperous towns in the county.

A large proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits; and here are to be found some of the best cultivated lands, and best managed farms in the vicinity.

Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent. There are upwards of 30 tanneries, containing between 3 and 4,000 vats, and constantly employing a capital of at least \$300,000. Extensive shoe factories, in which are made annually boots and shoes of the value of \$400,000. Other operations in hides, skins, leather, wool, glue, &c. are carried on extensively.

The water power, both salt and fresh, is considerable. At the Salem Iron Factory, business

is done to the amount of \$400,000 annually. At Fowler's Mills, and Oakes's Mills, much business is also done. In the south part of the town are several valuable water privileges which have hitherto been used for tanning purposes; but which it is now contemplated to use for cotton factories.

Five steam engines are in operation for tanning purposes, and one for turning lasts and manufacturing mustard, all of which are kept in motion by the consumption of tan, as fuel; and thus has this hitherto almost useless material, been made to answer a very useful end.

The Newburyport turnpike passes through the North Parish, and the "Essex Turnpike" commences a short distance from the South Village, and leads over Andover bridge to the New Hampshire line.

Considerable trade is carried on between this place and the interior towns of the county.

POPULATION.

The population was in 1800, 2643; in 1810, 3127; in 1820, 3646; in 1830, 4228; in 1835, 4700.

Ratable Polls, 1200.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Joseph Shed.

Town Treasurer—Stephen Upton.

Selectmen and Assessors—Nathaniel Pope, Samuel P. Fowler, Eben Putnam, Lewis Allen, Henry Poor.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, &c.

Lawyers—John W. Proctor, Joshua H. Ward.

Physicians—Andrew Nichols, Joseph Shed, George Osgood, George Osborn, Ebenezer Hunt, Joseph Osgood.

Justices of the Peace and Quorum—Gideon Foster, Joseph Shed, John W. Proctor.

Justices of the Peace—Eleazer Putnam, Andrew Nichols, George Osgood, Daniel P. King, Ebenezer Hunt, Joshua H. Ward.

Notary Public—John W. Proctor.

Deputy Sheriff and Coroner—Stephen Upton.

Post Master—Joseph Osgood.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church.—Orthodox Congregational ; located in the North Parish ; Milton P. Braman, pastor. This church was formed in 1671, as a branch of the first church of Salem ; and was set off as an independent society, Nov. 10, 1689. The first pastor was James Bailey. He was born at Newbury, Sept. 12, 1650 ; graduated at Harvard, 1669 ; settled here Oct., 1671 ; resigned 1680. The next pastor was George Burroughs. He graduated at Harvard, 1670, and settled here Nov. 25, 1680 ; resigned 1683 ; on the 19th August, 1692, was executed for witchcraft on Gallows Hill, Salem. The third pastor, who was Deodab Lawson, settled here in 1683, and resigned five years afterward. The fourth pastor was Samuel Parris. He was born at London, 1653 ; settled here Nov. 15, 1689 ; resigned in June, 1696. It was in Mr Parris's family that witchcraft first made its appearance in 1692. The fifth pastor was Joseph Green. He was settled here Nov. 10, 1698 ; died Oct. 26, 1715. The sixth pastor was Peter Clark. He was born at Watertown ; settled here June 5, 1717 ; died June 10, 1768. The seventh pastor was Benjamin Wadsworth. He was born at Milton, July 29, 1750 ; graduated at Harvard, 1769 ; settled here Dec. 23, 1772 ; died Jan. 18, 1826. The eighth, and present pastor, is Milton Palmer Braman. He was born at Rowley, Aug. 6, 1799 ; graduated at Harvard 1819 ; and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1824 ; settled here, April 12, 1826.

Second Orthodox Congregational. — Organized, 1713. Located in the South Parish. George Cowles, pastor. Mr Cowles was born at New Hartford, Ct.,

March 11, 1798 ; graduated at Yale, 1821, and at Andover, 1824 ; settled here Sept. 12, 1827.

Baptist.—Located at New Mills. Organized 1793. Number of communicants, 150 to 160. Pastor, John Holroyd.

Unitarian.—Located at South Parish ; incorporated June 18, 1825. Pastor, Charles Chauncey Sewall. Mr Sewall was born at Marblehead, May 10, 1802 ; after his collegiate education, studied with Rev. Mr Lamson of Dedham ; settled here April 11, 1827.

First Universalist.—Located at New Mills. Organized Oct. 24, 1829. Pastor, William Henry Knapp ; installed Dec. 25, 1834.

Second Universalist.—Recently established. Located in the South Parish. Pastor, Rev. Mr Austin.

Methodist.—Very recently organized. Located in South Parish.

BANKS.

Danvers Bank.—Incorporated 1825 ; capital 150,000 dollars. *President*, Ebenezer Shillaber. *Cashier*, George A. Osborn. *Directors*, D. Daniels, D. P. King, J. Tufts, Jr., A. Sawyer, J. Shaw, Jr., E. Poor, Jr., J. B. Peirce, A. J. Tenney, R. S. Daniels, C. L. Frost.

Warren Bank.—Incorporated 1832 ; 120,000 dollars, capital. *President*, Jonathan Shove. *Cashier*, Augustus K. Osborn. *Directors*, O. Saunders, J. W. Proctor, H. Poor, G. Tapley, K. Osborn, L. Allen, J. Presson, S. Osborn, Jr., E. Upton, E. Putnam, Benj. Wheeler.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Danvers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Incorporated 1829. *President*, Ebenezer Shillaber. *Secretary*, John W. Proctor.

SCHOOLS.

There are thirteen district schools, embracing 1164 scholars. The school appropriation this year is \$3000.

Besides the district, there are a considerable number of private schools, located in the various sections of the town; and the estimated amount paid for tuition in academies and private schools, is 1050 dollars annually.

MILITARY.

The *Danvers Light Infantry*, is a well disciplined and handsomely uniformed corps. *Captain*, William Sutton.

The *Danvers Artillery*, is also a company of high standing. *Captain*, Amos Pratt.

Besides these, there are three companies of infantry of the line.

ALMS HOUSE.

Keeper—Simeon Galeucia. Average number of subjects, 80.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Dustin's Hotel, (South Parish), Jonathan Dustin. Essex Coffee House, (South Parish), Benjamin Goodridge. Public House on the Reading Road, George Southwick. Public House at New Mills, Joseph Porter. Public House on the Plains, Ebenezer G. Perry.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Fire Department.—There is a well organized and efficient fire department in this town, embracing a good supply of engines, hose, hooks, ladders, sails, &c.

Libraries, Societies, &c.—This town has no very extensive libraries; but there are several small ones. At New Mills there is a Lyceum, with a library of about 300 volumes attached. There is a Fire Club at the Mills, numbering 40 members. There are benevolent or temperance societies in the various sections of the town; and a Lyceum at South Parish.

State Valuation.—In 1821, this town stood in the State valuation, at \$1,011,237 66; it now stands at \$1,518,763 73.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 507.

Highways.—The most travelled of the highways, are : The continuation of Boston Street, Salem ; this divides in the South Village into four branches, viz. 1st, the old road from Salem and Danvers to Boston ; this branch again divides about a mile from the South Meeting House, giving off the road to Lynnfield, Reading, Woburn, &c. Second, road to North Reading, South Andover, Wilmington, &c. Third, road to Middleton and Andover, direct. Fourth, road to New Mills, uniting with the great road from North Street, Salem, to Topsfield, Haverhill, Rowley, &c.; a branch of this road goes to Beverly, Ipswich, Newburyport, &c., and another to Middleton and Andover. The Newburyport turnpike passes through five miles of the western part of the town.

Governor Endicott's Pear Tree.—It may be mentioned as an interesting fact, that a pear tree which Gov. Endicott brought from England in 1628, still stands on the farm which he owned, and continues to flourish and bear fruit.

ESSEX.

ESSEX, was formerly a part of Ipswich, and was incorporated as a parish by the name of Chebacco, in 1679. It became a separate town, receiving its present name, in 1819. It is 25 miles northeast of Boston, and is bounded on the north by Ipswich, east by Gloucester, west by Hamilton, and south by Manchester. The town is very pleasantly located, and is at present in a flourishing condition. Formerly the inhabitants were actively engaged in the fishing business ; but of late years this branch of industry, has been almost entirely abandoned. Ship building is now pursued with vigor and profit. For four years up to 1834

the average amount of tonnage annually made, was 2,500 tons; each ton selling at a medium price of \$25; and the business has been constantly increasing since. The timber is rafted from the Merrimack, through Plum Island Sound, and a canal cut across the marshes from Ipswich bay. The little river which puts up from Squam bay, affords the navigation enjoyed by the town.

There are some good farms in Essex. Much fruit is produced and many tons of hay are annually disposed of in the Boston, and Salem markets.

Hon. Rufus Choate, late a Representative in Congress, from Essex South District, is a native of this town.

POPULATION.

In 1820 the population of Essex was 1107; in 1830 it was 1333.

Ratable Polls, 319.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—William Andrews, Jr.

Town Treasurer—David Choate.

Selectmen and Assessors—Nathaniel Burnham, Jr. David Choate, Aaron L. Burnham.

PHYSICIAN, JUSTICES, ETC.

Physician—Josiah Lamson.

Justices of the Peace—Jonathan Story, David Choate.

Post Master—Enoch Low.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Orthodox Congregational.—A church was formed here in 1681, and John Wise was the next year ordained pastor. He was succeeded by Theophilus Pickering, Oct. 23, 1725. A second society was

formed in 1745, over which John Cleaveland was ordained, Feb. 25, 1747. Nehemiah Porter was ordained over the first church, Jan. 3, 1750. The two churches united under Mr Cleaveland, 1774, and still continue together. Josiah Webster succeeded Mr Cleaveland, Nov. 13, 1799. Thomas Holt was installed Jan. 25, 1809. Robert Crowell, the present pastor was settled Aug. 10, 1814. Mr Crowell was born at Salem, Dec. 9, 1787, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811. He studied with Rev. Dr Worcester, of Salem. The number of communicants at this church is about 125. A Sabbath School, with about 150 scholars is attached. Their present place of worship was built in 1792.

Christian.—This society was organized in 1808, and their house of worship was erected in 1809. A Sabbath School is attached. They have no settled pastor.

Universalist.—This society was formed in 1829. They have as yet no meeting house, and no settled pastor.

LIBRARIES.

Social Library—300 volumes.

Religious Library, attached to the Congregational Society—250 volumes.

SCHOOLS.

There are seven district schools, comprising 400 scholars. The amount of time for which they are collectively kept, is about 26 months per year. About \$300 are annually paid for instruction in academies and private schools.

MILITARY.

One handsome uniform company, and one company of the line.

ALMS HOUSE.

Keeper—Thomas Perkins. Number of subjects, 20. There is a valuable farm attached to the establishment purchased in 1825, containing 100 acres of pland, and 50 acres of marsh. A brick house, measuring 50 feet by 30. Cost of the whole \$5000.

STAGES.

A daily stage leaves for Salem ; a stage passes through for Ipswich, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ; and one for Gloucester, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One engine, with buckets, hooks and ladders, purchased ten years since.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Fire Insurance.—A Mutual Fire Insurance Company has very recently been organized here.

Stores and Shops.—There are six stores, and 68 mechanics' shops.

Dwellings.—There are 172 dwellings in the town.

Post Office.—The Essex Post Office was established in 1821, and now yields to government about \$75 per annum.

Land.—There are 600 acres of pasturage, 1400 of wood land, 78 of fresh meadow, 1882 of salt marsh, 406 of tillage, 577 of English and upland mowing, 1200 acres covered with water, and 250 for roads.

Valuation.—Essex stands in the State valuation at \$322,298, which somewhat exceeds the assessors' valuation.

Trades, Manufactures, &c.—Two line and twine factories, two tanneries, two grist mills, one carding mill, and three saw mills.

Public House.—There is one public house, kept by Joshua Low.

Debating Club.—A debating club is in operation during the winter season.

Temperance.—There are 500 members of temperance societies in the town.

Pensioners.—There are six pensioners, under the law of 1832, who served during the revolutionary war.

Old Families.—It may be stated as an interesting fact, and one indicative of the attachment of the people to the place, that of 196 families of which the

town consisted in 1820, fiftytwo were of the name of Burnham, and a large proportion of the residue were of the name of Cogswell and Choate.

Clam Bait.—The clam banks of Essex are a source of profit to many of the inhabitants. From eight hundred to a thousand barrels of clams are dug here annually, and sold, exclusive of barrels and salt, for from \$2,50 to \$3 per barrel. They are disposed of at Boston, Beverly, Manchester, Marblehead, &c. to be used for bait in the cod fishery.

GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER is a maritime town, comprising the whole of Cape Ann, with a parish on the main land, and is celebrated for the enterprise of its inhabitants in the fisheries and in commercial pursuits. The promontory, which was named Cape Ann, by Prince Charles, in filial respect to his mother, is joined to the main land by a narrow isthmus not above fifty yards wide, called the Cut, over which the road passes into the harbor; the name "cut" being derived from an early grant in these words: "Upon the 26th of the 5th month, 1643, it is ordered, that Mr Richard Blynman, Pastor, is to cut the beach through and to main-taine it and hath given him three ackers of upland and hee is to have the benefit of it to himselfe and his forever, giveing the Inhabitanτες of the Towne free passage." It afforded an easier and shorter passage for vessels passing to or from the eastward, and they were less exposed by keeping in shore.

A fishing and planting station was commenced at Cape Ann, in 1624, by the Dorchester (Eng.) Company, and Thomas Gardner was appointed

overseer of the planting, and John Tilley of the fishing, for that year. The next year Roger Conant, who had been appointed overseer of both departments, removed hither, bringing Lyford, as minister, and others. But this settlement did not continue long; it was broken up in the autumn of 1626, and Conant, with most of the company removed to Salem. A few years subsequent to the removal of Conant, Rev. Mr Blynman, an ejected minister of Wales, settled here with about fifty others; and this settlement was permanent. The place was incorporated as a "fishing plantation," May 22, 1639; and under another act, May 18, 1642, received the name of Gloucester; which name, tradition says, was for Gloucester, England, whence some of the principal inhabitants came.

A pretty numerous tribe of Indians dwelt at the Cape at the coming of the whites, and on the arrival of the Company at Salem, in the summer of 1630, their chief, Masconomco, went on board the *Arabella* to welcome the strangers.

It is frequently mentioned in books descriptive of this section of country, that lions had been seen in this region. We can hardly admit the probability of the lion stories, though we might concede that the other "terrible roarers" mentioned in the following extract from Nevv England's Prospect, (written by William Wood in 1633,) may have occasionally held their revels in the forest recesses. "Concerning lions," says Wood, "I will not say that I ever saw any myself, but some affirm that they have seen a lion at Cape Ann, which is not above ten leagues from Boston. Some likewise being lost in the woods, have heard such terrible roarings as have made them much aghast; which must be either devils or lions,

there being no other creatures which use to roar, saving bears, which have not such a terrible kind of roaring."

The 10th of August 1635, is rendered memorable by a violent storm, in which a melancholy shipwreck occurred here. The wind had been blowing hard from the south and southwest for a week before, and about midnight it came up at the north-east, when a tremendous storm set in. The wind blew with such violence as to drive vessels from their anchorage, uproot trees, and overthrow houses. The tide rose twenty feet perpendicularly. During the tempest, a bark of Mr Allerton's was cast away upon the Cape, and twentyone persons drowned; among them Mr Avery, a minister from Wiltshire with his wife and six small children. None were saved but a Mr Thacher and his wife, who were cast upon the shore of an island, and almost miraculously preserved. The vessel was returning from Ipswich to Marblehead, where Mr Avery designed to settle in the ministry. It struck on a rock and was quickly dashed to pieces. The island where the two were saved was afterward called Thacher's Island; which name it retains to this day; and the rock where the vessel struck is still called Avery's Rock.

In the year 1671, a whirlwind passed through the neck that makes one side of the harbor. It was about forty feet in breadth, and passed on with great violence, bearing away whatever came in its path. A great rock which stood in the harbor came near being overturned.

On the 19th of September, 1671, the bounds between Manchester and Gloucester were settled by Thomas Lathrop and Joseph Gardner.

In February, 1682, the people of Gloucester

and the adjacent places presented an address to the king against Mason's claim for the territory from the North River of Salem to the Merrimack ; which claim included Gloucester.

On the 6th of April, 1685, the committees of Manchester and Gloucester laid out a county highway from Manchester meeting-house to Gloucester meeting-house.

On the 27th of February, 1688, at a general town meeting there was given to every householder and man upwards of twentyone years of age, who was a native of the town, and bore charges to town and county, six acres of land. 112 lots were granted ; 62 to persons living on the eastern, and 30 to persons living on the western side of the Cut.

In 1692, that memorable year in the annals of mystery, many wonderful things happened at Gloucester. The people imagined that they saw armed Frenchmen and Indians running about their houses and fields. They frequently shot at these strange men, when within two or three rods of them, and saw them fall ; but on coming up, they rose and ran away. The "unaccountable troublers" sometimes shot at the town's people, who averred that they heard the bullets whiss by their ears ; none of the balls, however, took effect. One man heard a gun go off and the bullet whiss by him ; he turned and found that it had cut off a pine bush just by him, and lodged in a hemlock tree. Looking about he saw four men running towards him with guns on their shoulders. Six other men saw where the bullet had cut off the pine bush and where it lodged in the hemlock ; they cut it out, and shew it to their friends. At another time several men were seen sticking with a stick upon a deserted house, and a noise was

heard as if men were throwing stones against a barn. The alarm was so great for three weeks that two regiments were raised and a detachment of sixty men from Ipswich under command of Major Appleton, was sent to their succor. The clergyman of the town, Rev. John Emerson, says, "all rational persons will be satisfied that Gloucester was not alarmed for a fortnight together by real Frenchmen and Indians, but that the devil and his agents were the cause of all that befel the town." Another writer asks, "whether satan did not set ambushments against the good people of Gloucester, with demons in the shape of armed Indians and Frenchmen appearing to a considerable number of the inhabitants and mutually firing upon them for the best part of a month together."

In 1704, by the violence of a great storm and tide, the channel or passage for vessels through the Cut was closed up. The town remonstrated to the General Court against the heirs of Mr Blynman; in the paper presented, the passage way is stated to be "of general advantage to the coasting vessels from this place and the ports adjacent on the eastern shore; it not only shortens the way many leagues and saves a doubling about the Cape, which oft times causes a great loss of time in waiting for a fair wind and is much more hazardous for small vessels, especially in the spring and fall of the year."

The first vessel of the kind popularly denominated *schooner*, is said to have been built at this place by Capt. Andrew Robinson, about the year 1714. The name was derived from the following circumstance: Capt. R. had constructed a vessel which he masted and rigged in the manner that

schooners at this day are, and on her going off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "*O how she scoons!*" Robinson instantly replied, "A schooner let her be," and from that time, this class of vessels has gone by the name of schooner. Previously, vessels of this description, were unknown either in this country or Europe.

In August, 1716, a fishing schooner belonging to this town was cast away, in a violent storm, on the Isle of Sables. Daniel Stanley, master, and all the crew, five in number, perished. On the 14th of October, the same year, as a number of fishing vessels were returning from Cape Sables, some of them within 30 or 40 leagues of Cape Ann, a tremendous storm arose, which lasted all that day and a great part of the night; during its continuance four sloops, with their crews, were lost. The commanders were, Jeremiah Butman, John Davis, Stephen Airs, and James Elwell; the number of hands was fourteen.

On the 22d of June, 1724, three fishing vessels from this town were taken by the Indians in Fox-harbor, and the following persons made prisoners: James Wallis, Thomas Finson, John Lane, Richard Parr, Joseph Wallis.

In 1739, the great meeting-house at the harbor was built. It was 90 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 30 feet stud, with a steeple about 70 feet above the bell-deck. The first meeting-house at Sandy Bay was built about 1752.

In April, 1770, a very disorderly and riotous transaction took place at Gloucester; being a high handed and cruel assault and battery upon a citizen, one of the king's officers of the customs. Lieut. Governor Hutchinson made it the subject of a message to the House of Representatives, but

the house returned answer that the real cause of riots arose from oppression, and a rigorous execution of severe and oppressive laws; that the posting of a military force among the people without their consent, with the design of subjugating them to arbitrary measures, together with every instance of actual restraint upon the liberty of any individual, was a crime infinitely exceeding what the law intended by a riot. The violence so frequently committed by the soldiery, added to the most rigorous and oppressive prosecutions carried on by the officers of the crown against the subjects, grounded on unconstitutional acts, and in courts of admiralty uncontrolled by courts of law, often furnished just cause of alarm, and the above disorderly transactions probably grew out of some oppressive measures.

On the 8th of August, 1775, Capt. John Lindzee, with the sloop of war *Falcon*, made a wanton attack on the town without order or previous notice; and cannonaded the place from one o'clock till five in the afternoon, directing the weight of his fire toward the meeting-house, which was greatly injured. Neither infancy, the gentler sex, nor decrepid age, were allowed time to withdraw. Capt Joseph Rogers, and his company of minute men, aided by Col. Joseph Foster, the hero of the day, were instantly on the alert, brought a force to bear on the enemy, and caused his entire defeat. By the spirit, patriotism and fortitude of the people, four of Lindzee's boats, together with forty of his men, a small tender and one prize schooner were captured; and one schooner which had been chased into the harbor was defended. Two men of the town, named Lurvey and Rowe were killed; and the British also had two killed.

On the 26th of April, 1775, Josiah Quincy, Jr. being on his return from London, died on board of the vessel, then in sight of land. A few hours after his death the ship with his corpse on board, entered the harbor of Gloucester. The disturbed state of the country, and the military force stationed within and about Boston, interrupted communication, and denied his family the consolation of paying the last sad tribute to his remains. The people of Gloucester, however, upon whom devolved the melancholy duty of performing the funeral rites, testified at once their own respect for his memory, and the public sympathy for his loss.

On Thursday, the 16th of September, 1830, at about four o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in a building occupied by Samuel Gilbert, in Front Street, and continued to rage till eleven o'clock. Seventeen dwelling houses, forty-two stores, workshops, &c., with most of their contents were consumed. Four vessels lying at the wharf, were much injured. About 3000 barrels of mackerel and 3000 empty barrels were destroyed. The whole loss, after a careful examination, was estimated at upwards of \$100,000 exclusive of insurance. The disaster fell upon that portion of the town in which most of the business was transacted, and the sufferers were among the most active and enterprising citizens. By this catastrophe more than one half of the business part of the town was destroyed. Nineteen families with 106 persons were reduced from affluence to poverty; and many more who by their industry had been placed in easy circumstances, were thrown upon the charities of others for sustenance. About \$14,500 were contributed for the relief of the sufferers, from various towns in this and the neighboring States.

At the conclusion of the revolutionary war, Sandy Bay contained not more than 65 houses, and about 500 inhabitants; having lost from 40 to 50 active men in the war. It now contains about 300 houses and 2000 inhabitants.

The town of Gloucester comprises four distinct villages. The *Harbor*, so called, is the principal village, and is beautifully located on the south side of the Cape. The sea views from this place are very extensive, and hardly equalled in grandeur by any others upon the coast. The settlement is compact, many of the buildings are of brick, and in a solid style of architecture. The village of *Sandy Bay*, is on the eastern end of the Cape, about five miles from the harbor. There is no natural harbor here, but a pier and breakwater have been constructed for the security of the shipping. The village of *Anisquam*, or *Squam*, as it is more frequently called, is on the north side of the Cape, about five miles from the harbor. This village has a safe harbor, which is mostly occupied by fishing craft. Opposite the settlement is the famous sand beach, which erst supplied the dames of this region with their neat floor coverings. The *West Parish*, contains some valuable tillage land, some pasture and wood land, and much that is unimprovable.

With the history of Gloucester is identified, in a great degree, the history of the fishing business in Essex County. The mackerel fishery is at present carried on here to greater extent than in any other place in the State. The following statements will give some idea of the business in 1833 and 1834; and perhaps we should add, that in 1835, the mackerel catchers were peculiarly unfortunate. In 1832, there were inspected, of No.

1, 8,138 barrels and 6,202 half barrels; of No. 2, 15,421 barrels, and 7,163 half barrels; of No. 3, 15,010 barrels, and 547 half barrels. In 1834, there were inspected, of No. 1, 18,835 barrels, and 9,432 half barrels; of No. 2, 20,638 barrels, and 6,591 half barrels; of No. 3, 13,763 barrels, and 143 half barrels.

In this town are immense quarries of light and gray granite, which is split with great ease into regularly formed blocks. This stone is of a fine grain, is easily dressed, and can be put on board vessels at little expense. The demand for it is rapidly increasing. About 100,000 tons are quarried per year, and sold at an average price of \$2,00 per ton; 300 men have constant employment during the working season, and 21 sloops are engaged in the transportation.

POPULATION.

The population by the United States census, was in 1800, 5313; in 1810, 5943; in 1820, 6384; in 1830, 7501; but it is thought by the inhabitants generally, that the last census placed the number from one to two hundred less than the population really was.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—William Saville.

Town Treasurer—Alphonso Mason.

Selectmen—Alphonso Mason, John Webber, Geo. D. Hale, Henry Haskell, Ignatius Sargent.

PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Physicians—John Manning, Henry Prentiss, James Goss, John Appleton, Isaac P. Smith, Joseph Reynolds, Joseph S. Barber, John M. Moriarty, Charles B. Manning, Dr Ames.

Lawyers—J. B. Manning, at Sandy Bay, Robert Rantoul, Jr. at the Harbor.

Justices of the Peace—John Manning, William Pearce, Joseph B. Manning, James Goss, William Whipple, Ebenezer Pool, Jr., William Ferson, Samuel Lane, William Pearce, Jr., William Beach, Israel Trask, John Webber, Joseph Stacy, Henry Phelps, Robert Rantoul, Jr.

Justices of the Quorum—H. Phelps, William W. Parrott.

Notaries—William Ferson, William Saville.

Deputy Sheriff—Joshua P. Trask.

Custom House Officers.—*Collector*, William Beach; *Surveyor*, Alphonso Mason; *Inspectors*, William Center, James Marchant, Jabez Tarr, Jr., Henry Lee; *Weighers and Gaugers*, John Woodbury, Jr., John Webber; *Boatman*, William Carter.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

There are 14 churches; 5 within the territorial limits, and 9 poll parishes, or churches. Of these 5 are Universalist, 4 Orthodox, 3 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Unitarian. They are located, 5 in the Harbor Parish, 2 in the West Parish, 3 in Squam, 1 in Town Parish, and 3 in Sandy Bay.

HARBOR PARISH.

First Church.—This church was gathered in 1642, under the pastoral care of Rev. Richard Blynman, who continued his charge till 1648, when he removed to New London. This was the 19th church gathered in Massachusetts Bay. It is Unitarian, and Luther Hamilton is pastor. Number of communicants, 25. Sunday School, formed 1816; number of scholars, 60.

Universalist Society.—This was formed in 1774, under the preaching of Rev. John Murray, the first teacher of that denomination. It was incorporated by the Legislature, June 28, 1792, by the name of the Independent Christian Society. Thomas Jones, pastor. Church formed 19th October, 1806; number of communicants, 35. Sunday School formed, 1820; number of scholars, 80.

Methodist.—This society was formed June 7, 1824, under Rev. Aaron Wait. John Bayly, pastor. Number of communicants, 55. Sunday School with 70 pupils.

Evangelical Society.—Orthodox ; founded Nov. 17, 1829 ; Christopher M. Nichols, pastor. Number of communicants, 54. Sabbath School, with 80 pupils.

Baptist.—The Baptist church was formed in 1831. William W. Hall, pastor. Number of communicants, 52. Sunday School, with 75 scholars.

SECOND, OR WEST PARISH.

The Second, or West Parish, was the first parish set off from the town, and was incorporated by the General Court, June 6, 1716. The same year Rev. Samuel Tompson was settled in the work of the ministry, on the 28th November, the church being gathered at that time. Since 1830, a large majority of this society have been Universalists ; and the desk has been supplied by clergymen of that denomination. This year it is vacant.

Orthodox.—An Orthodox society was formed in 1833. Moses Welch, pastor.

SQUAM PARISH.

The Third, or Squam Parish, was the second set off from the town, and was incorporated by the General Court, June 11, 1728. Rev. Benjamin Bradstreet was ordained its first pastor, 17th Sept. 1728, the church being formed the same day. Rev. Ezra Leonard was ordained over this society in 1804 as a congregational preacher. In 1815, he embraced the Universalist doctrine, and this society is now of that order. John Harriman, pastor.

Baptist Church formed in 1813 ; Epes Davis, pastor.

Orthodox.—This church was formed in 1827 ; Moses Sawyer, pastor.

TOWN PARISH.

The Fourth, or Town Parish, was the location of the first settlers of the town, and was the place of

worship and seat of business for a century. In 1738, part of the society erected a new meeting house one mile to the southward of the former one, in the Harbor, and their pastor, Rev. John White, preached in the new house. A new parish was formed, which the General Court allowed to be the *First*. The parish was then divided, and the northerly part incorporated as a separate parish, (the *Fourth*), on the 17th Dec. 1742. Rev. John Rogers, first pastor, was ordained 1744; died 1782; since which there has been no ordained minister. It is now, and has been for several years, a Universalist society.

SANDY BAY PARISH.

The Fifth, or Sandy Bay Parish, was the fourth parish set off from the town, and was incorporated by the General Court, January 1, 1754. Rev. Ebenezer Cleaveland was ordained first pastor in the year 1755. Ten persons, resident at Sandy Bay, on the 9th of February, 1755, petitioned the first church, of which they were members, to be dismissed therefrom in order to their formation into a distinct church by themselves; which is the date of the foundation of this church. The church is orthodox, and David Jewett is pastor. Sunday School, formed 1820; number of scholars, 250.

Baptist.—This society was incorporated in the year 1811. Church formed 1808; number of communicants, 82. Sunday School with 100 scholars. Otis Wing, pastor.

Universalist Benevolent Society, formed February 26, 1821; A. C. L. Arnold, pastor.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Gloucester Bank.—This institution commenced operation in 1796, under a covenant, with a capital of \$40,000, and was incorporated January 27, 1800. The capital was increased by subsequent acts of the Legislature, to \$200,000, its present amount. *President*, Benjamin K. Hough; *Cashier*, Henry Smith; *Directors*, Benjamin K. Hough, James Mansfield, William Ferson, William Pearce, Jr., John W. Lowe, Richard Friend, William Babson.

Institution for Savings.—The following is an account of the receipts and expenditures of this institution for the half year, ending January 16, 1835 ; together with the amount of funds, and manner of investment.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| The balance on hand at the last settlement, on the 11th July, was | 20,118 63 |
| To which add fortyeight deposits received since July, | 2,648 00 |
| Dividends on Bank stock, | 390 00 |
| Interest received on notes, | 333 05 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$23,489 68 |

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| From which deduct, | |
| Interest withdrawn | 175 22 |
| Principal do. | 2328 00 |
| Incidental expenses, | 60 75 |
| Interest paid, | 47 94 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 2,611 91 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Net amt. of funds of the Institution, | \$20,877 77 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|

Invested as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Bank stock, | 13,000 00 |
| Town Treasurer's note, | 4,600 00 |
| Notes secured by Bank, and other stocks, | 1,640 00 |
| Other notes, | 898 00 |
| Cash in Gloucester Bank, | 739 77 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$20,877 77 |

Gloucester Insurance Company.—Fire and Marine. This institution is located at the Harbor, and was incorporated in February, 1828, though it did not go into operation till February, 1834 ; capital \$100,000. *President*, Samuel Giles ; *Secretary*, Alfred Presson.

There are, also, three unincorporated companies ; two at the Harbor, and one at Sandy Bay.

LIBRARIES.

There is one social library at the Harbor, formed February 3, 1812, called the *Gloucester Social Library*. It had a valuable collection of books amounting to nearly 900 volumes, but was mostly destroyed

by the great fire on the 16th September, 1830 ; 125 volumes only were saved. It was re-organized under the same name, January 21, 1831, and has increased to 550 volumes.

A society was formed by females, in March, 1812, called the *Gloucester Female Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*. The library, which was formed some years after the society, bears the above name, and has 400 volumes.

There is also a Circulating Library of about 500 volumes, kept by E. W. Rogers, Front Street.

SCHOOLS.

There are twentysix school districts, in each of which is a school house. The number of scholars attending is about 1500, and the amount raised by the town for their support the current year, is \$3900. About \$2500 are paid annually for instruction in private schools and academies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Gloucester Fire Department is under good management. There are seven engines ; four located at the Harbor, two at Sandy Bay, and one at Squam. *Engineers*, John Somes, John Webber, Alphonso Mason, Samuel Dexter, Robert M. Todd, James Mansfield, Jr., William Parsons, Jr., George Friend.

MILITARY.

Gloucester Artillery.—Organized May 10, 1787. *Captain*, William Beach ; *Lieutenants*, William Center, Abijah Peabody. There are also five companies of infantry of the line.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

At the Harbor, John Mason ; at Sandy Bay, Josiah Haskell ; at Pigeon Cove, Daniel Wheeler ; at Squam, Isaiah Jewett.

Theophilus Herrick, at West Parish, and M. H. Shaw, and Henry Marchant, at the Harbor, are also licensed innholders.

ALMS HOUSE.

Joseph Stacy, Keeper. By the State returns for 1834, it appeared that there were in this town 73 Paupers supported in the Alms House—27 males and 46 females—55 of them could read and write, and 18 could not—12 of them were married, and 61 were not—14 of them had families, and 59 had not—46 of them were temperate, and 27 were not—there were 59 adults and 14 children, all of whom were natives of this State. The whole expense of the Alms House for 1834, was \$3466 12. The whole expense of poor out of the house during the same time, was \$839. There are 22 sleeping rooms in the house—the largest number of lodgers in any one room is six. There are two work shops attached to the establishment, which, together with the Farm, are under excellent management.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gloucester Telegraph.—Commenced January 1, 1827; published every Wednesday and Saturday, at \$2,75 per annum; in politics, Whig. Office Front Street, one door east of the Custom House. Tilden and Marchant, Publishers.

Gloucester Democrat.—Commenced Aug. 19, 1834; published every Tuesday and Friday, at \$2,75 per annum; in politics, Democratic. Charles W. Woodbury, Editor.

STAGES.

A stage leaves Mason's Hotel, daily, at half past seven, A. M. for Boston, and returns at four, P. M.

A stage leaves the same place every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning for Ipswich.

There are also several stages intercommunicating with the various sections of the town.

POST OFFICES.

There are three Post Offices in this town. Their locations, with the names of the Post Masters, follow: Harbor, Leonard J. Presson; Squam, Elbridge G. Day; Sandy Bay, Winthrop Pool.

FORT, LIGHT-HOUSES, ETC.

Fort Defiance—Henry Plummer, Keeper.

Light-Houses.—Two on Thatcher's Island, Austin Wheeler, Keeper; one on Starghtsmouth Island, Andrews, do.; one on Eastern Point, Saml. Wanson, do.; one on Wigwam Point, (Squam), George Day, do.; one on Ten Pound Island, (Harbor), Amos Story, do.

LOCAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

Gloucester Lyceum.—The objects of this association, are the improvement of its members in useful knowledge, and the advancement of popular education. Any adult may become a member by paying into the treasury one dollar, and signing the Constitution. Any minor may become a member so far as to have the right of attending the meetings for instruction, by signing the Constitution and paying in like manner, fifty cents. An annual assessment of one dollar each, is paid by adults, and of fifty cents by minors. Any member refusing to pay the annual assessment, is considered as having withdrawn from the Society. John Johnson, *President*; Luther B. Hamilton, *Vice President*; Charles Smith, 3d, *Treasurer*; Samuel Giles, Samuel Stevens, James Mansfield, Jr., John Appleton, and John S. Tappan, *Directors*; Addison Gilbert, *Rec. Secretary*; Joshua P. Trask, *Cor. Secretary*.

Mechanic Association.—Instituted February, 1831. This association has for its objects the mutual benefit of mechanics. When an apprentice in the town becomes of age, if he has served his master faithfully, and otherwise bears a good name, this society grants him if he desires, a certificate signed by the President and Vice President, and bearing the seal of the association, recommending him "to the notice, encouragement, protection and patronage of all persons, in all countries where he may sojourn." There are now about 150 members. They have a library with 300 volumes. Officers—*President*, David White; *Vice President*, Nathaniel Babson, Jr.; *Treasurer*,

Joseph E. Pratt; *Secretary*, Moses Nowell; *Directors*, John Webber, John Atkinson, Josiah Herrick, Jr., John S. Johnson, Stephen L. Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Tonnage.—The amount of tonnage in the district of Gloucester, (which includes Manchester,) is: registered, 2500; enrolled and licensed, 13,537; total, 16,037 tons.

Vessels.—The number of vessels owned here, (not including Manchester,) is 274, viz: 1 ship, 8 brigs, 226 schooners, 18 sloops, and 21 vessels over 5, and under 20 tons.

Dwellings.—There are 797 dwellings in the town.

Town Expenses.—The sum raised to defray the expenses of the town the current year, is \$7500.

Valuation.—Gloucester stands in the state valuation of 1831, at \$914,427 34.

Divisions of Land.—Tillage, 340 acres; English and upland mowing, 942; salt marsh, 635; pasturage, 1958; woodland, 1862.

Stores.—Twelve dry goods, and fifty grocery; beside a large number where a variety of goods are kept.

Town Records.—The town records are in a good state of preservation, and extend back to 1639; a few, however, are missing.

Church Bells and Clocks.—There are eight church bells, and three public clocks.

Church Organs.—There are two church organs; one at the First Universalist church, and one at the Unitarian.

Road from Salem.—The road from Salem to Gloucester is good, and extremely pleasant for a summer's ride. Some portions pass through woodland, and present rude and romantic scenery; others follow the indentations of the coast, and afford delightful views of the scenery of the Bay and its numerous islands.

HAMILTON.

THIS town formed a part of Ipswich, and was called The Hamlet, till June 21, 1793, when it was incorporated as a separate town by its present name. It is bounded north by Ipswich, west by Topsfield, south by Wenham, and east by Essex and Manchester. The inhabitants are mostly farmers though shoe manufacturing is carried on to considerable extent.

Hamilton is twentysix miles northeast of Boston, and lies on the great eastern post road. It is very pleasantly located, and the soil is good; but the population is so much scattered, that less of a village is formed than in most places of an equal population. Chebacco pond, together with several other smaller ponds near the southeast boundary of the town, give rise to the head waters of Chebacco river. A part of Wenham Swamp lies in the southern section of the town, and Ipswich river runs a considerable distance along the western border.

3 Rev. Joseph B. Felt, published a brief history of this place in 1824, which affords many interesting particulars, and we extract the following singular statement. "There are four families in this town called *bleeders*. Three of them are immediately, and the other mediately related. The number of individuals so denominated is five. They are thus named from an unusual propensity in their arteries and veins to bleed profusely, even from slight wounds. A cut or other hurt upon them assumes, at first, the common appearance. But after a week or fortnight, the injured part begins and continues, for several days, to send forth almost a steady stream of blood, until the

redness of this disappears, and it becomes nearly as colorless as water. A portion of the coagulated blood forms a cone, large or small according to the wound. The bleeding ceases when the cone, which has a minute aperture, and is very fetid, falls off. The persons thus constituted, dare not submit to the operation of a lancet. They often bleed abundantly at the nose, and are subject to severe and premature rheumatism. Some of their predecessors have come to their end by wounds, which are not considered by any means dangerous for people in general. This hemorrhage first appeared in the Appleton family, who brought it with them from England. None but males are bleeders, whose immediate children are not so, and whose daughters, only, have sons thus disposed. As to the precise proportion of these, who may resemble their grandfathers in bleeding of this kind, past observation furnishes no data; it has been found altogether uncertain."

POPULATION.

The population in 1800, was 749; in 1810, 780; in 1820, 802; in 1830, 741; this last number, given in the official returns, it is thought should have been 810. Ratable Polls, 175.

TOWN OFFICERS, ETC.

Town Clerk—Nathaniel A. Lovering.

Town Treasurer—John Tuttle.

Selectmen—Israel D. Brown, Samuel Dodge, John Whittredge.

Physician and Justice of the Peace—Oliver S. Cressy.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

There is but one religious society at Hamilton;

that is Orthodox Congregational, and was organized October 12, 1714, as the third of Ipswich. The first pastor was Samuel Wigglesworth. He was born at Malden, February 4, 1689; graduated at Harvard, 1707; practised physic here upwards of a year, before studying divinity; was settled, October 27, 1714; died September 3, 1768. The second pastor was Manasseh Cutler. He was born at Killingly, Ct., May 3, 1744; graduated at Yale, 1765; was a merchant at Edgarton for some time; studied divinity chiefly with his father in law, Benjamin Balch, at Dedham; was settled here September 11, 1771; died, July 28, 1823. The third pastor was Joseph B. Felt. He was born at Salem, December 22, 1789; graduated at Dartmouth, 1813; taught a school in Salem for six years; installed here June 16, 1824; resigned, December 4, 1833. Mr Felt is the author of *Annals of Salem, history of Ipswich, Hamilton and Essex*, and has published some valuable papers relative to the History, past and present, of various sections of the county. The fourth, and present pastor, is George W. Kelley. He was born in Greenbriar county, Va., Aug. 5, 1808; graduated at the Ohio University, 1830; and at the Andover Theological Seminary, 1833; settled here July 3, 1834.

SCHOOLS.

There are four district schools kept a part of the year. About 170 scholars attend; the number of males and females about equal. The amount raised by tax for the school, is \$400. About \$15 are annually paid for tuition at academies, &c.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

There are two public houses; one near the meeting house, kept by Israel D. Brown; the other near the Ipswich line, kept by Jacob Brown.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Post Office.—The Post Office was established in 1803; it produces to the government \$24 per year; kept by Israel D. Brown.

Military.—One company of the line. A number of the battallion of cavalry reside in the town.

Stages.—The great eastern post road lies through this town; consequently, a number of stages pass daily, for Salem, Boston, Newburyport, Portsmouth, &c.

Mills.—There are two veneering mills, with turning mills, &c. attached, at which much business is done; one grist mill and one saw mill.

Valuation.—Hamilton stands in the State valuation, at \$211,888 99.

Divisions of Land and Produce.—Tillage, 483 acres, producing 6831 bushels of grain; 724 acres of English and upland mowing, yielding 354 tons of hay; fresh meadow, 778 acres, producing 411 tons of hay; 4530 acres of pasturage; 998 acres of woodland. Considerable pork, poultry, and butter are sent to the Boston and Salem markets, in addition to the surplus hay and grain.

Buildings.—Dwellings, 118; shops, 51.

HAVERHILL.

THE settlement of Haverhill was probably commenced in the summer of 1640. The Indian deed of the town, however, is dated Nov. 15th, 1642. But Dr Cotton Mather, says, Mr Ward was settled as the minister at Haverhill, in 1641. There is also a record of a birth at Haverhill the same year. These circumstances render it quite certain that the settlement was made in 1640. The settlers were chiefly from Newbury.

The town at first extended six miles north of the Merrimack, and was fourteen miles in length. It was afterwards much interested in the long controversy, regarding the boundary line between Massa-

chusetts and New Hampshire. This was finally settled by commissioners from the crown, in 1737. Col. Richard Saltonstall, Richard Hazen, and Dea. James Ayer, representing the town before them and the line was then run three miles north of the Merrimack.

Haverhill originally belonged to the county of Essex; but in 1642 the colony was divided into four counties, when it was attached to Norfolk, and thus remained, until it was again joined to Essex by order of the General Court, February 4th, 1679.

The Indian wars afford the principal topics of interest in the history of Haverhill.

For more than seventy years, it was a frontier town, constantly exposed to the horrors of savage warfare. The lurking foe, might be frequently seen around the dwellings, and his terrific yell heard in the silence of midnight. To guard against such enemies, required not only courage, but a constant state of preparation, and a readiness to punish the first depredations. Accordingly, as early as the year 1675, the town passed the following vote: "The selectmen shall forthwith cause the fortifications around the meeting-house to be finished; to make port-holes in the walls; to right up those places that are defective and likely to fall, and to make a flanker at the east corner, that the work in case of need may be made use of against the common enemy."

In 1690, they petitioned the General Court for a garrison of 40 men for their protection, "at the country's charges." From this time to the year 1708, scarcely a year passed in which some were not killed or captured.

In 1695, Isaac Bradley and Joseph Whitaker,

aged 15 and 11 were taken prisoners and carried to Lake Winnipiseoge. They contrived to make their escape, and arrived at Saco fort, having endured almost incredible hardships in the wilderness for nine days.

The heroism of the celebrated Hannah Dustin, in 1693, deserves more particular notice. At the time of the attack, Mrs Dustin was confined to her bed with an infant, six days old. Mr Dustin immediately sent the other children, seven in number, through the back door, and despairing of saving his wife, soon after followed them on horseback, loading and firing, upon the Indians in his rear. The pursuit was soon given up. The Indians, however, on their return, met Mary Niff, the nurse, attempting to escape with the infant; which they took and killed, dashing its brains out against a tree. They then ordered Mrs Dustin to rise, and setting fire to the house retreated with her and the nurse. After travelling for several days, they told the women they must run the gauntlet. The idea of this was so horrible, that they determined to escape at the peril of their lives. In the dead of night, Mrs Dustin, awakening her confederates, the nurse, and an English boy, taken prisoner at Worcester, to whom she had disclosed her plans, arose and killed ten of the twelve, with their own tomahawks; a woman whom they supposed dead, escaping with a boy whom they intentionally left. They arrived safe home, with the scalps of their victims, and received a reward of 50 pounds, from the General Court, for this heroic act.

The 29th of August, 1708, was the day of the famous Indian massacre. In the spring of the year, a grand council had been held at Montreal,

in which it was determined to attack some of the principal English settlements. In this expedition, the warriors of all the tribes in Canada were to unite with about one hundred Canadians, and many volunteers, composing in all, an army of about four hundred men. Portsmouth was to have been the first place of attack. A part of the force, however, became dissatisfied and returned. So that they numbered but about 250 men. Deeming it unsafe with so little strength to attack Portsmouth they proceeded to Haverhill, and having passed the garrison undiscovered, fell upon the town about the break of day. The family of Mr Benjamin Rolfe, the minister, was the first to feel their unsparing hand.

Mr Rolfe placed himself against the door, at which they were endeavoring to gain access, and refused them admittance. They soon shot him through the door, forced it open, and killed his wife and one child, and three soldiers, who were garrisoned in the house, but who justly merited their fate for refusing any assistance in the defence of the house. Hagar, the maid-servant, carried two of the children into the cellar, covered them over with tubs and they were preserved.

Many other families mourned the loss of friends and relatives. In all, nearly 40 were killed or captured. Many owed their preservation to one Davis, an intrepid man, who raised the cry, "Come on! Come on! we will have them!" The Indians continued the cry, a little altered however, but which answered the purpose, "The English are come! the English are come!" and retreated in haste.

John Ward, the venerable pastor of the town, died Dec. 27th 1693, aged 87. He was born in

Haverhill, England, and this town was called Haverhill in compliment to him. He was one of the original settlers of the town and ever continued friendly to its interests. Universally beloved and happy in the affections of his people, he united the characters of the pastor and the citizen and adapted them to the situation and wants of his people. The praises of God had probably never been sung in the wilds of Pentucket, before they were uttered forth by his voice. His salary was at first 40 pounds to be paid in "wheat and Indian," and his wood to be "cut and corded." His father was the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of England, one of the most celebrated worthies of the times, "whose wit," says Cotton Mather, "made him known to more Englands than one." He was settled for a short time at Ipswich, and was the author of "The Simple Cocker of Agawam in America." With the mention of his name, by Rapin, the historian of England, the colonies are noticed for the first time as connected with the politics of England.

Several of Mr Ward's successors were eminent ministers; particularly Gardner, Brown and Barnard, whose praise is still in the churches, and the late Abiel Abbot.

A short account of the "Saltonstall family," so well known in the history of Massachusetts Colony, may not be here inappropriate. Sir Richard Saltonstall, (grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1597) arrived in this country in 1630. He took a deep and early interest in the New England Colonies. He was one of the original patentees of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut. Sir R. has been styled "one of the fathers of Massachusetts Col-

ony," and he may well merit the title. He himself returned to England, on account of the rigor of the climate, but left his two eldest sons. In 1649, he was commissioned with others by parliament, for the trial of Duke Hamilton, Lord Capel, and the Earl of Holland, for high treason.

Nathaniel (grandson of Sir R. S.) married the daughter of Mr Ward. In 1686, he was named as one of the council for the government of Massachusetts Bay which he declined accepting.

Soon after the seizure of Sir Edmund Andros, he joined the council, and remained in office, until the charter of William and Mary, when he was appointed one of his majesty's council. Col. S., like his grandfather, was uncommonly liberal-minded for a man of those times, and in a measure stood aloof from the superstition that prevailed.

In 1692, when the celebrated witchcraft delusion began to prevail, he was one of the judges of the court, but withdrew, and always expressed himself, as dissatisfied with the proceedings. By this act he manifested his superiority to the popular delusion, and his wisdom in checking it to the extent of his power.

Gurdon, his eldest son, was several years minister at New London, and so distinguished was his reputation, that upon the death of Fitz John Winthrop, he was appointed governor of Connecticut, by the legislature, and continued in office till his death, in 1724. Richard, grandson of Nathaniel, held the office of judge of the Superior Court from 1736 till his death in 1756.

Richard, son of the last named Richard, was Col. of the regiment in Haverhill and vicinity, and sheriff of the county. He was a loyalist — and in 1774, a mob assembled to attack him, and paraded

in front of his house. He immediately came to the door and addressed them with firmness and dignity, and requested them to go to the tavern, and make free at his expense. They accepted his proposal, huzzaed to the praise of Col. Saltonstall, and never attempted to mob him again. He shortly after embarked for England, and never returned. He had been a brave and distinguished officer in the French war, and had such an opinion of British power, that he thought the resistance of the colonies wholly desperate.

The first notice of a school in Haverhill, is in 1661. In 1671, it was voted to build a school house.

In 1669, it was ordered that a list of voters should be taken, and if any one did not appear and answer to his name, who was warned, he should be fined eighteen pence.

In 1676, it was resolved that no vote should be valid that was passed after sunset.

In 1709, the house of Col. Richard Saltonstall was blown up by a negro wench.

In 1740, an Alms house was erected, but the people became dissatisfied with it, and the poor were supported in families.

In 1759, pot and pearl ash works were erected, by Samuel Blodget, and for a long time continued in successful operation.

In 1769, salt works were erected, but were found unprofitable.

In 1790, the West India trade was considerable, and many vessels owned in Haverhill were engaged in it.

The first newspaper was issued in 1793.

In 1794, Haverhill bridge was completed. It was erected on three arches of 180 feet each, sup-

ported by three stone piers, and is an admirable specimen of architecture. It was planned by Moody Spofford, Esq. of Rowley. Mr Palmer, his partner, afterwards built one over the Schuylkill, on the same plan. Haverhill bridge was rebuilt in 1808, and may now vie with any other in New England for strength and durability.

Merrimack bridge which connects "Rock's village" with West Newbury is six miles below Haverhill. This was rebuilt in 1828 in a superior style. It is 900 feet in length, and rests upon four stone piers.

The natural situation of Haverhill, is certainly one of the most beautiful in the Commonwealth. It is located on the northern side of the Merrimack, eighteen miles from its mouth, and at the head of navigation. The view of the town from the river below is uncommonly fine. Built upon a gentle acclivity the houses rise one above another in beautiful proportion, and interspersed here and there with trees, afford a delightful scenery. The Merrimack flows calmly at its base, not in one straight, monotonous course, but gently meandering, creating a pleasing variety. Upon the east rises "Golden Hill," from the summit of which, is a rich prospect of the river and the surrounding country, and the distant horizon skirted with mountains. Upon the west is "Silver's Hill," not quite as high and commanding as the former, but its excellent state of cultivation (owing principally to the enterprise of David How, Esq. who has also improved "Golden Hill,") and its many natural embellishments, add interest and splendor to the scene.

There are three fine ponds in the immediate vicinity of the town, called Plug pond, Round

pond, (from which the town is supplied with water) and Great pond. The latter is more particularly celebrated for the beautiful scenery around its shores, and the fine fish from its waters.

The village is a place of considerable trade, and is rapidly increasing in business and population.

POPULATION.

The population was in 1810, 2682 ; in 1820, 3070 ; in 1830, 3912.

Ratable Polls, 1038.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—James Gale.

Town Treasurer—James Gale.

Selectmen and Assessors—Jesse Harding, Samuel Johnson, Ephraim Corliss, Oliver Morse, Moses Merrill.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyers—Stephen Minot, Isaac R. How, James H. Duncan, Gilman Parker, Alfred Kittredge, Charles Minot.

Physicians—Rufus Longley, Aaron Kittredge, Augustus Whiting, Timothy Keniston.

Justices of the Peace and Quorum—Israel Bartlett, Stephen Minot, Moses Wingate, James H. Duncan, Leonard White.

Justices of the Peace—James Ayer, Oliver Morse, Charles White, Nathaniel Ladd, Isaac R. How, Moses Merrill, Enoch Foot, Nathaniel Hills, William Bacheller, Barnard Brickett, Jr., Warner Whittier, David How, Rufus Longley, Ephraim Corliss, Gilman Parker, Moses G. J. Emery.

Deputy Sheriff—Charles L. Bartlett.

Notaries Public—Charles White, Charles Minot.

Coroners—Oliver Morse, Enoch Foot, Nathaniel Hills, John Marsh.

Postmasters—James Gale, John Johnson, Jr.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

CENTRE VILLAGE.

First Parish.—Formerly Orthodox,—now Unitarian; organized 1641. The first pastor was John Ward. He was born at Haverhill, Eng., Nov. 5, 1606; was settled here 1641; died Dec. 27, 1693. The second pastor was Benjamin Rolf. He was born at Newbury, Sept. 13, 1662; settled here Jan. 7, 1694; died Aug. 29, 1708. The third pastor was Joshua Gardner. He was born 1687; settled here Jan. 10, 1711; died March 21, 1715. The fourth pastor was John Brown. He was born at Cambridge, 1696; settled here May 13, 1719; died Dec. 2, 1742. The fifth pastor was Edward Barnard. He was born at Andover, June 15, 1720; settled here April 27, 1743; died Jan. 26, 1774. The sixth pastor was John Shaw. He was born at Bridgewater, Nov. 7, 1747; settled here March 12, 1777; died Sept. 29, 1794. He preached the day before his death. The seventh pastor was Abiel Abbot. He was born at Andover, Aug. 17, 1770; settled here June 8, 1795; retired June 13, 1803, and settled over the first church in Beverly, Dec. 14, same year. The eighth pastor was Joshua Dodge. He was born at Hamilton, Sept. 21, 1779; settled here Dec. 21, 1808; retired June 18, 1827, and settled at Moultonborough, N. H. Feb. 27, 1828. The ninth pastor was Dudley Phelps. He was born at Hebron, Ct., Jan 25, 1798; graduated at Yale, 1823; settled here Jan. 9, 1828. Mr Phelps retired 1833, and the present pastor, Nathaniel Gage, a Unitarian, settled.

Central Congregational (Orthodox).—This is the church which retired, when the Unitarians became possessors of the first parish meeting house and funds. Re-organized Aug. 28, 1833. Pastor, Joseph Whittlesey.

First Baptist.—Organized 1765. Pastor, Edward N. Harris.

Christian.—This society was gathered in 1806, but had no settled pastor till 1826, when Elder Henry Plummer, who still continues pastor, was ordained.

Universalist.—This society is now without a settled pastor.

Centre Baptist.—At present not holding meetings.

WEST PARISH.

Orthodox.—Gathered, October, 1735. Pastor, Abijah Cross. Mr Cross was born at Methuen, Oct. 25, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth, 1821; settled here, May 18, 1831.

Universalist.—This society was incorporated June 12, 1824; meetinghouse dedicated April 12, 1825; and Thomas G. Farnsworth installed pastor same day. Mr Farnsworth still continues his pastoral charge.

EAST PARISH.

Orthodox.—Gathered, 1743. Pastor, James R. Cushing.

Baptist.—There is also a society of Baptists at East Parish.

NORTH PARISH.

In the North Parish there is a society of Orthodox Congregationalists, who are connected with a society at Plaistow, N. H., the adjoining town; Samuel H. Peckham is pastor, and the place of worship is at Plaistow.

SCHOOLS.

Haverhill Academy.—This institution was opened in 1827. The building is of brick, two stories in height, sixtytwo feet in length, and thirtythree feet in breadth. Number of pupils last season, about 65. Preceptor, William Taggart.

Districts.—There are twelve school districts, with 900 scholars. School tax, \$2,000.

There are several private schools in the town, kept the whole or a part of the year; and the amount paid annually for tuition, aside from the public schools, about \$825.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Merrimack Bank.—Incorporated 1814. Capital, \$270,000. Discount day, Monday. *President*, James H. Duncan. *Cashier*, Leonard White. *Directors*,

James H. Duncan, David Marsh, jr., John Dow, Warner Whittier, Nathan Webster, Thomas West, Rufus Longley, D. P. Harmon, Leonard Johnson, Thomas Newcomb, Jesse Kimball, John Woodman.

Institution for Savings. Incorporated, 1829. Amount of deposits, \$43,000. *President*, Rufus Longley. *Treasurer*, James Gale.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Incorporated, 1830. Not yet organized.

LIBRARIES.

Social Library.—Organized April 12, 1796. Number of volumes, 743.

The Mechanics' Library Association was organized in 1831, having a collection of about 200 volumes.

Besides these, there are a number of small libraries attached to different societies.

MILITARY.

Light Infantry.—Organized 1810. Enrolled members, 35. *Captain*, I. Smith; *Licutenant*, Stephen Thompson; *Ensign*, Isaac Webster.

There are also two companies of the line.

NEWSPAPERS.

Haverhill Gazette.—Published every Saturday morning, at \$2 per year, by Erastus Brooks; in politics, whig. Now in the 10th volume. Office, Osgood's Building.

Essex Banner.—Published every Saturday morning, at \$2 per year, by Farnsworth & Safford; in politics, democratic. Commenced July 5, 1834. Office, Bannister's Building.

ALMS HOUSE.

Keeper, Hezekiah George. Number of inmates, 30.

POST OFFICE.

[The following arrangement is for the post office at the Centre Village. There is another office at East Haverhill.]

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Boston; leaves every day at 1, P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8, A. M. also; returns every day at noon, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half past 7, P. M. also.

Salem; leaves Tuesday and Saturday, at 1, P. M. Returns Monday and Friday, at 12, M.

Newburyport, by Bradford and West Newbury; leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1, P. M. Returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon.

Newburyport, by East Haverhill and West Amesbury; leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1, P. M. Returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at noon.

Lowell; leaves every day, at 1, P. M. Returns every day, at 11, A. M.

Dover, N. H.; leaves every day, at noon. Returns every day at 1, P. M.

Concord, N. H.; leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon. Returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1, P. M.

Windham and Salem, N. H.; leaves Friday, at 5, P. M. Returns Saturday, at 5, P. M.

STAGES.

Haverhill and Boston Accommodation Stage, leaves Haverhill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8, A. M., and arrives at Boston at 1, P. M. Returning, leaves the city Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 1-2, P. M., and arrives at Haverhill at 7 1-2, P. M.

Boston Mail Stage, leaves Boston every day, Sunday excepted, at 7 1-2, A. M., and arrives in Haverhill at 12, M. Returning, leaves Haverhill every day, at 1, P. M., and arrives in Boston same evening.

Salem Stage, leaves Haverhill for Salem every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 1, P. M. Returning, leaves Salem for Haverhill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7, A. M., and arrives in Haverhill between 11 and 12.

Newburyport Stage, leaves Newburyport for Ha-

verhill every day, at 9, A. M., and arrives at half past 11. Returning, leaves Haverhill every day, at 1, and arrives in Newburyport at 4.

Lowell and Methuen Stage, leaves Haverhill every day, at 1, and arrives at half past 4. Returning, leaves Lowell every day at 8, A. M., and arrives in Haverhill at half past 11.

Exeter and Dover Stage, leaves Haverhill every day, at 12, for Dover, and arrives at 6, P. M. Returning, leaves Dover at half past 7, A. M. and arrives in Haverhill at 1, P. M., every day.

Concord Stage, leaves Haverhill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12, and arrives at Concord the same evening. Returning, leaves Concord Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7, A. M., and arrives in Haverhill at 1, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Divisions of Soil.—Tillage, 957 acres; English and upland mowing, 2487 acres; fresh meadow, 757 acres; pasturage, 6391 acres; woodland, 1305 acres; the wood is principally oak and walnut. The whole town contains 15,000 acres.

Distances from Haverhill Bridge.—To Boston, 29 miles; to Salem, 22 miles; to Newburyport, 14 miles; to Ipswich, 15 miles; to Portsmouth, 30 miles.

Ponds.—Plug Pond, Round Pond and Great Pond, mentioned on a preceding leaf are within half a mile of each other, and within one mile of the Bridge. Creek Pond is in the West Parish. They cover, collectively about 750 acres. Great Pond occupies about 250 acres, and is said to be from 40 to 80 feet in depth. Its waters abound with perch and pickerel of the finest quality. The scenery surrounding Creek Pond, as well as that surrounding Great Pond, is exceedingly beautiful.

Manufactures.—Shoe manufacturing is carried on here to great extent; the number of pairs manufactured last year probably varies very little, either way, from 1,500,000. Hats are manufactured to an amount exceeding \$100,000 annually. Great quantities of horn combs are manufactured at the East Parish.

Valuation.—The assessor's valuation stands at \$1,240,082.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 489.

Fire Department.—Five fire engines, with the necessary accompaniments, and efficient companies.

Corporations, Societies, &c.—There are a considerable number of associations, which might be introduced under this head. *Fire Club*, organized 1768. *Haverhill Bridge*, incorporated 1793. *Merrimack Bridge*, incorporated 1794. *Aqueduct Company*, incorporated 1802. *Stage Company*, organized 1818. *Female Benevolent Society*, organized 1818. *Haverhill Lyceum*, organized 1830. *Temperance Society*, organized 1828, &c. &c.

Corner Stone.—Upon the brow of the hill, in the northern section of the town, called Brandy Brow, is a large rock, which stands at the corner of four towns, viz. Amesbury, Haverhill, Newtown, Plaistow.

IPSWICH.

THE Indian name of this town was Agawam, or Augoan, and it is the first place in Essex County which any European is known to have visited. In 1611 Edward Harlie and Nicholas Hobson came here and were kindly received by the Indians; but they did not remain in the country. Captain John Smith, who took a draft of New England in 1614, thus speaks of Agawam: "Here are many rising hills, and on their tops and descents are many corne fields and delightful groues. On the east is an isle of two or three leagues in length; the one halfe plaine marish ground, fit for pasture, or salt ponds, with many faire high groues of mulberry trees. There are also oakes, pines, walnuts and other wood, to make this place an excellent habitation." The permanent settlement of

the town was commenced in March, 1633, by John Winthrop, a son of the governor, and twelve others, among whom were William Clark, Robert Coles, Thomas Howlet, John Briggs, John Gage, Thomas Hardy, William Perkins, Mr Thorndike, and William Sargent. In 1634, the name of Ipswich was substituted for that of Agawam, and the town was incorporated.

The records of this town extend back to the year 1634; they are in a pretty good state of preservation generally, though some of the earlier ones have so sensibly felt the hand of time that Mr Burnham, the Town Clerk, has recently been employed in copying them. In the year 1649 among other grave matters, the following record appears: "Jo: Lee, accused for stealing of a Bible of the Widow Haffield: is found guilty: he shall return 15s. to the Widow, and pay Xs. fine for lying."

Ipswich is bounded north by Rowley, west by Boxford and Topsfield, south by Hamilton and Essex, east by the ocean, and is 27 miles northeast of Boston. The principal village is compactly built, and the river runs through the centre. It has a neat appearance, and strikes the stranger as being the abode of comfort and thrift. The surface of the township is somewhat uneven, but most of the land is very good, and from hence, including Hamilton and Essex, about one thousand tons of English hay are annually carried to the Boston market.

Ipswich is one of the three shire towns of Essex County. Here the nisi prius term of the Supreme Judicial Court is held, and the March and December term of the Court of Common Pleas. The County Commissioners meet here in April and sometimes also in December. The Probate Court is also held here eight times a year.

Ipswich has long been known as a manufacturing town. The manufacture of thread and silk lace was formerly carried on here to great extent. As early as 1790, about 42,000 yards were made annually. The "Boston and Ipswich Lace Factory" was incorporated in 1824, with a capital of \$150,000; but it was discontinued in 1828. The "New England Lace Factory" was incorporated in 1827, with a capital of \$50,000, but that also ceased operations in 1833, and the manufacture generally has declined. There is now a Cotton Factory on the river, near Choate Bridge, at which considerable business is done. The building is of stone, and was erected in 1828-9

POPULATION.

The population of Ipswich was, in 1800, 3305; in 1810, 3569; in 1820, (after the separation of Essex), 2583; in 1830, 2951. Probable increase since last census, 200.

Ratable Polls, 522.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Ebenezer Burnham.

Treasurer and Collector—Josiah Caldwell.

Selectmen and Assessors—Nathaniel Scott, Ezekiel Dodge, Hamilton Brown.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyers—Asa Andrews, Ephraim F. Miller.

Physicians—Thomas Manning, George Chadwick, Simeon E. Strong.

Justices of the Quorum—Nathaniel Lord, Jr., William F. Wade, Charles Kimball.

Justices of the Peace—Jabez Farley, Joseph Farley, Thomas Manning, William Conant, George W. Heard, Timothy Appleton, Ammi R. Smith, Joseph Dennis.

Coroners—Michael Brown, William F. Wade.

Notaries Public—Jabez Farley, Charles Kimball.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS AND CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

Deputy Sheriffs—Michael Brown, Theodore Andrews.

Custom House Officers—Timothy Souther, Collector ; Ebenezer Pulsifer, Inspector.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church—This church was organized the same year in which the town was incorporated, 1634. It is Orthodox Congregational, and now numbers 208 communicants. A Sabbath School was organized in 1817, and the average number of scholars is about 150. A pastor and teacher were supported here till 1744. The succession is given below in the order of settlement. The first preacher was Thomas Parker, who was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1596, and received his education at Oxford. He came here May, 1634 ; left the next year, and went to Newbury, where he was settled over the first church. One year before his decease, we are informed by Mr Felt, he had the palsy in his tongue, which prevented his pronouncing words or syllables, though it allowed of his speaking letters ; and by the mentioning of these, he made his thoughts known. He died April 24, 1677. Nathaniel Ward, who is generally called the first *pastor*, was settled here in June, 1634. He was born at Haverhill, Eng., in 1570, and preached at Standon before he came to this country. He appears to have possessed much legal knowledge, and aided the legislature of Massachusetts Colony in forming their laws. He resigned at Ipswich, on account of ill health, February 20, 1637 ; returned to England ten years afterward, and became minister of Shenfield, where he died in 1653. Nathaniel Rogers, who was settled here February 20, 1638, was a descendant of the martyr, and was born at Haverhill, England, in 1598. He came to New England, in Nov. 1636 ; died July 3, 1655. John Norton was

settled here the same day on which Mr Rogers was settled. He was born at Starford, England, May 6, 1606, and arrived at Plymouth, in Oct. 1635; resigned 1652; died April 5, 1663. Thomas Cobbett, was installed here in 1656. He was born at Newbury, Eng. in 1608; received his education at Oxford; was settled as an Episcopal minister at Lincolnshire; arrived in Massachusetts, June 26, 1637, and was settled at Lynn, as colleague with Mr Whiting, the same year; died Nov. 5, 1685. William Hubbard was settled here in 1656. He was born in England, 1621; arrived in this country, 1630; was educated at Harvard, graduating in 1642; died September 14, 1704. John Rogers was settled here in 1656. He was born at Assington, Eng., 1630; came to New England, 1636; graduated at Harvard, 1649; resigned at Ipswich, Aug. 12, 1683; was on the same day installed president of Harvard college, and died suddenly the day after commencement. John Dennison, began to preach here in 1686, without being ordained. He was born in Ipswich, 1665; graduated at Harvard, 1684; died Sept. 14, 1689. John Rogers, the second of the same name, was settled here Oct. 12, 1692. He was born at Ipswich, July 7, 1666; graduated at Harvard, 1684; died Dec. 28, 1745. Jabez Fitch, was settled here Oct. 24, 1703. He was born at Norwich, Ct., 1671; graduated at Harvard, 1694; resigned Nov. 17, 1724; was installed at Portsmouth, 1725; died Nov. 22, 1746. Nathaniel Rogers, was settled here Oct. 18, 1727. He was born at Ipswich, March 4, 1704; graduated at Harvard, 1721; died May 10, 1775. Timothy Symmes, was settled here 1752. He was born at Scituate, 1716; graduated at Harvard, 1733; died April 6, 1756. Levi Frisbee, was installed here Feb. 7, 1776. He was born at Branford, Ct. 1748; graduated at Dartmouth, 1771; died Feb. 25, 1806. David Tenney Kimball, the present pastor, was born at Branford, Nov. 23, 1782; graduated at Harvard, 1803; studied with Mr French of Andover; was settled here, Oct. 8, 1806.

South Church.—Orthodox Congregational; organ-

ized July 22, 1747. Number of communicants, 146. Sabbath School organized 1824 ; pupils, 180. Pastor, Daniel Fitz. Mr Fitz was born at Sandown, N. H. May 28, 1795 ; graduated at Dartmouth, 1818, and at Andover, Theological Seminary, 1825 ; settled here, June 28, 1826.

Independent.—Unitarian Congregational. Organized 1828. Meeting-house built, 1833. Sabbath school attached. No settled pastor.

Line Brook Parish.—Orthodox Congregational. Organized, 1749 ; now vacant.

Methodist.—Organized, March, 1822. Meeting-house built 1824. Number of communicants, 135. Sabbath school attached, with 140 scholars. Pastor, N. S. Spaulding.

SCHOOLS.

Ipswich Female Seminary.—This institution was incorporated Feb. 28, 1828. The buildings were erected in 1825, and cost about \$4000. There is no established fund. The school is in a very flourishing condition, and the number of pupils last year were : summer term, 119 ; winter term, 129. The summer term commences on the last Wednesday of May, and continues sixteen weeks. The winter term commences on the last Wednesday in October, and continues twentyfive weeks, including one week in which the exercises are suspended.

Course of Study, &c.—The regular course consists of primary studies, and a two years' course in the regular classes, denominated Junior and Senior.

It is not expected that all who enter the school, will pursue the regular course. Those among the more advanced pupils who design to continue members of the school no more than a year, may either pursue an outline of a part of the branches here taught, or make it an object to gain a thorough knowledge of such studies as seem best suited to promote their individual improvement. In recitations, the regular classes are not kept distinct ; but all the pupils are arranged in temporary classes as may best promote the good of individual.

Primary Studies.—Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, First Book of Euclid's Geometry, Modern and Ancient Geography, Government of the United States, Modern and Ancient History, Botany, Watts on the Mind.

Studies of the Junior Class.—Written Arithmetic completed, English Grammar continued, the Second, Third, and Fourth Books of Euclid's Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric.

Studies of the Senior Class.—Some of the preceding studies reviewed and continued, Algebra, Ecclesiastical History, Natural Theology, Philosophy of Natural History, Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion to the Constitution and Course of Nature, Evidences of Christianity. Reading, Composition, Calisthenics, Vocal Music, the Bible, and several of the above branches of study will receive attention through the course. Those who are deficient in spelling and writing, will have exercises in these branches, whatever may be their other attainments. Linear Drawing will also receive attention. It is desired, that so far as practicable, young ladies before entering the Seminary, should be skilful in both mental and written Arithmetic, and thoroughly acquainted with Geography, and the History of the United States.

Board, including washing and lights, \$1 75 a week. Fuel a separate charge. Tuition for the winter term, \$15; for the summer term, \$10. No extra charge for instruction in any of the branches enumerated in the preceding list, and no extra charge for incidentals, as care of the building, fuel at the Seminary, &c. The tuition and half the bill for board to be paid at entrance.

Principal—Miss Z. P. Grant.

Trustees.—David T. Kimball, *President*. Charles Kimball, *Secretary*. Daniel Fitz, Joseph B. Felt, Nathaniel Lord, Jr., Samuel N. Baker, Daniel Cogswell.

Grammar School.—This school was commenced in 1636. On the 11th Jan. 1650, the town granted to

Robert Paine and others, for the benefit of the school, all the neck of land beyond Chebacco River (called Chebacco Farm); but the grantees, not foreseeing the value to which this land would soon attain, unfortunately leased it, for the term of a thousand years, for £14 per annum. The Grammar School Lot, so called, was granted about the same time, and several other grants were subsequently made, consisting chiefly of rights on Jeffrey's Neck. The school has not heretofore been very prosperous, but it will probably soon be in more flourishing circumstances, as the trustees, having recently effected the sale of the school lot, with a small reserve, have a fund at their disposal.

Feoffees.—David T. Kimball, George W. Heard, Ebenezer Lord, Jr. Samuel N. Baker, and the three senior Selectmen of the town.

Burley Education Fund.—The late Wm. Burley, of Beverly, a native of Ipswich, by his will, gave \$500 to this town "for the sole purpose of teaching poor children to read and instructing them in the principles of the Christian religion." This legacy was directed to be paid in ten annuities of \$50 each; but for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the pious and benevolent intentions of the donor, his executors paid the whole sum in advance to constitute a permanent fund, on certain conditions with which the town have now complied—having raised and appropriated \$50 a year for ten years as directed by Mr Burley's will. The fund is increasing and in April last amounted to \$843. By the terms of the incorporation only a part of the annual income is to be expended, and that at the discretion of the trustees, until such income shall amount to \$3000. The fund is for the benefit of the children of the several districts, and not more than two of the trustees can be residents in any one district. The trustees are elected by the town,—each one for the term of ten years,—an election being had once in two years at the annual town meeting, and one being elected at a time. If the town fail to make an election, the trustees

themselves fill any vacancy by appointment. The trustees are required to make an annual report to the town of their proceedings and the state of their funds.

Trustees.—Nathaniel Lord, Jr. *President* and *Treasurer*, William Conant, Josiah Brown, John Kimball, Daniel Cogswell. Charles Kimball, *Clerk of the Board*.

District Schools, &c.—There are eight District Schools; one, kept through the year. Number of scholars 626. A primary school is kept in each district a part of the year. There are also some private schools, for smaller children kept by females.

The annual amount paid for instruction in Academies, &c. is about \$400.

BANKS.

There is one bank in Ipswich. Incorporated, March 25, 1833. Capital, \$100,000. Geo. W. Heard, *President*. Charles Kimball, Geo. Chadwick, Michael Brown, Joseph Wait, John Baker, 3d, Samuel N. Baker, E. F. Miller, Frederic Mitchell, Nehemiah Brown, Samuel R. Hodges, Robert Farley, *Directors*. Joseph Lord, Jr. *Cashier*.

LIBRARIES.

Ipswich Social Library, founded 1791. Number of volumes, 330. Ipswich Religious Library; and several others of less importance.

POST OFFICE.

The Ipswich Post Office was established in 1775. The gross amount of postage accruing for the year ending July 1, 1835, was \$1,022 70.

Mail Arrangements.—The southern mail arrives at 11½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The eastern mail arrives at 4 P. M. Eastern closes at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Southern closes at 3½ P. M.

Post Master.—Stephen Coburn.

Office Hours.—From 7 to 12½ A. M. From 1 to 9 P. M.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Ipswich Hotel.—Owned by William Sutton, of Danvers.

Franklin House.—Samuel Day.

There is also a public house kept near the Bridge, by Mrs Hannah Ross; and one near the beach, by Tristram Brown.

STAGES.

Stages of the eastern line pass for Boston at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5 P. M.; for Newburyport and Portsmouth at half past 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; besides many extra stages which pass very frequently, on either route. An accommodation stage passes daily from Boston for Newburyport and Amesbury and Salisbury Mills, at 4 P. M. A stage leaves for Gloucester, passing through Essex, of course, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Fire Department.—There are two Engines, with one fireward attached to each.

Appropriations.—The money voted to be raised for the current year, was to be expended as follows: for town expenses, \$2,500; highways \$1,600; schools \$1,400. Total \$5,500

Divisions of Land.—Ipswich contains 778 acres of tillage; 2,000 acres of English and upland mowing; 496 acres of fresh meadow; 3,968 acres of salt marsh; 7,423 acres of pasturage; 404 acres of woodland.

Valuation.—The town stands in the State valuation at \$577,142 31.

Shipping.—The District of Ipswich includes Essex. There are at present no vessels engaged in foreign trade from the district, and the tonnage varies so much, as to render it difficult to determine the precise amount; but it may be put down as averaging 4,000 tons, enrolled and licensed.

Choate Bridge.—Ipswich river, which separates the principal village into two sections, is crossed by a substantial stone bridge, which was built in 1764, and named Choate Bridge, in compliment to Judge

Choate. It is built upon two arches, and cost £1000, which was paid by the town and county, in equal portions. The bridge is much too narrow for convenience or safety, but it is probable that the enterprising citizens will soon employ some means to remedy the defect.

Alewife Fishery.—About 350 barrels of alewives are taken here annually, which are mostly disposed of in the West India market.

Dwellings.—There are 339 dwellings in the town.

LYNN.

THE settlement of Lynn was commenced about the middle of the year 1629. The township at first comprised not only its present territory, but what now forms the towns of Saugus, Lynnfield, Reading and South Reading. In 1810, it was the seventh town in the county in point of population; in 1820, the fifth; in 1830, the fourth; at the present time it is second only to Salem.

This town is pleasantly located on the northern shore of Massachusetts Bay, and is nine miles northeast of Boston. The dwellings are mostly on an extensive plain stretching from the abrupt hills on the northern border, to the shore of the ocean, and being mostly built in a neat style of architecture, and generally painted white, give the whole town a very pleasant appearance.

Setting aside the internal enterprise, this town is at all times a place of much stir, as the principal current of eastern land travel flows directly through it. During the summer months it is rendered peculiarly the scene of gaiety and bustle, from the delightful retreats comprehended within

its precincts. Nahant* and the Mineral Spring have long been celebrated; they have been alike the resort of the pleasure seeking child of fortune, and the health seeking child of disease.

From the elevations in the vicinity of the town, a most enchanting prospect is presented, comprehending the harbor of Boston with its hundred islands; the spires and domes of the city, with the heights of Norfolk in the back ground; and nearly the whole compass of Massachusetts Bay, with the outline of Cape Cod, stretching along the southern horizon. Jutting out a few furlongs into the sea, on the south of the town, appear the rugged cliffs of Nahant, and the hard polished beach, leading to this far famed watering place, appears like a narrow foot path of sand upon the waters.

Lynn Beach is ever viewed as an interesting curiosity. It is a mile and a half in length, and sixty rods in width, presenting a fine polished surface of sand, so hard that horses' hoofs scarcely make an impression. It was on an eminence overlooking this beach, that the residence of the Sagamore of the Saugus tribe was located, previous to the coming of the whites, and his people used to assemble on the beach to pursue their games. They divided themselves into parties, and drawing a line along the sand, interchanged over it their tokens of friendship. They then engaged in running, leaping, shooting and other sports, and those who were victorious gained prizes of skins, ornaments, or wampum.

* Nahant, in the Indian language, is said to signify *the lover's walk*; a name, like most of those given by the Indians, peculiarly expressive and happy.

With the history of this town is identified the history of shoemaking in this quarter. Ladies' shoes appear at first to have been manufactured of common woollen cloth, or coarse curried leather; afterwards of cassimere, shalloon, &c. and some of satin, florentine and damask. They were usually made with straps for large buckles, which were worn by women as well as men. Sixty or seventy years ago they were mostly made with rands, very finely stitched with white waxed thread, and had wooden heels. These were succeeded by spring heels. All the sole leather was worked with the flesh side out. In the year 1750, John Adam Deaggeor came to Lynn from London. He was an accomplished workman, and took great pains to instruct the young men of the town; he did much to improve the business, and from his time to this, there has been a progressive improvement in the art. But Deaggeor was finally unfortunate, and died in the alms-house. Previous to the revolution, the business was conducted in quite a different manner from the present mode; many individuals, with small capital, carried it on, confining their operations to their own family; father, sons and apprentices, with perhaps a journeyman or two, all in one shop of twelve or fourteen feet square, with a chimney in one corner and a cutting board in another, pursued their labors. After the revolution, the business began to be conducted on a more extensive scale; and its present aspect will appear from the fact that upwards of 2,205,000 pairs were manufactured last year.

There are several fine ponds in this town, which, aside from their utility in furnishing water privileges, give diversity and beauty to the landscape. The Floating Bridge, which lies upon a pond not

far from the Salem line, has been regarded by many as quite a curiosity. This pond covers a considerable number of acres, and is of such amazing depth that it is commonly spoken of as being "without a bottom." The bridge lies flat upon the surface of the pond, and as carriages pass over, the water is forced up between the planks, so that some portions of it are at all times wet.

The resources of this town consist mainly in the industry of its inhabitants. The land, however, is very good, and there are some valuable water privileges. The harbor is small, and on the whole presents little encouragement to the shipping interest.

POPULATION.

The population was in 1800, 2,837; in 1810, 4,087; in 1820, five years after Saugus was set off, 4,515; in 1830, 6,138. Another census was taken in June, 1835, which gave a total of 8,419, showing an increase of about 37 per cent in five years.

Ratable Polls, 1,982.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Thomas Bowler.

Town Treasurer—Amos Rhodes.

Selectmen and Assessors—Henry A. Breed, Daniel R. Witt, Josiah Newhall, Joseph A. Lloyd, Richard Richards.

PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Physicians.—Charles O. Barker, William B. Brown, Edward L. Coffin, Richard Hazeltine, John Lummus, William Prescott, N. C. Towle, J. W. Whitney, Edward A. Kittredge.

Lawyers.—Robert W. Trevett, Isaac Gates, Jeremiah C. Stickney, John W. Browne, Daniel Henshaw.

Justices of the Peace.—Elijah Downing, Richard Hazeltine, John Lummus, Elezer C. Richardson, Isaac Story, Isaac Gates, Jeremiah C. Stickney, Daniel Henshaw, John Mudge, Francis S. Newhall, George Johnson, John W. Browne.

Justices of the Quorum.—R. W. Trevett.

Coroners.—Elezer C. Richardson, Samuel Viall.

Notaries Public.—Benjamin Oliver, Edward S. Davis.

Deputy Sheriff.—Charles Merritt.

Inspector of Customs.—William Hathorne.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Orthodox Congregational.—(First Church.) This church was gathered in 1632. The house of worship is on South Common, corner of Commercial Street. They are at present without a settled pastor. Number of communicants, 135. There is a Sabbath School attached, organized in 1818, now numbering 180 scholars. The parish records extend back to the year 1721. The first pastor was Stephen Batchelor. He was born in England, in 1561, and came to Lynn in 1632. Six persons who came with him, together with those who chose to join him here, constituted his church, and he commenced preaching without a regular installation. He resigned in 1636, became minister of Hampton and finally returned to England, where he died in 1661, aged 100 years. The second pastor was Samuel Whiting. He was born in England, Nov. 20, 1597; settled here Nov. 8, 1636; died Dec. 11, 1679, and was interred in the old burying place. The third pastor was Thomas Cobbet. He was born in England, in 1608; was settled as an Episcopal minister, in Lincolnshire; ordained here in 1637, as a colleague with Mr Whiting; resigned, 1656, and went to Ipswich where he died Nov. 5, 1685. The fourth pastor was Jeremiah Shepard. He was born Aug. 11, 1648, graduated at Harvard College, 1669; was settled here Oct. 6, 1680, and died June 3, 1720. His tomb is in the old burying place. Joseph Whiting, a son of the second pastor,

was born at Lynn, in 1641 ; graduated at Harvard College, 1661 ; assisted his father in preaching, several years ; was settled with Mr Shepherd, Oct. 6, 1680 ; resigned 1682, and died April 7, 1723, at Southampton, L. I. The sixth pastor was Nathaniel Henchman. He was born at Boston, Nov. 22, 1700 ; graduated at Harvard College, 1717 ; settled Dec. 1720 ; died Dec. 23, 1761. His tomb is in the old burying place. The seventh pastor was John Treadwell. He was born at Ipswich, Sept. 20, 1738 ; graduated at Harvard, 1758 ; settled here March 2, 1763 ; resigned, 1782 ; was subsequently a Senator, and Judge of the Common Pleas Court. He died at Salem, Jan. 5, 1811. The eighth pastor was Obadiah Parsons. He was born at Gloucester, April 5, 1747 ; graduated at Harvard, 1768 ; settled here, Feb. 4, 1784 ; resigned, July 16, 1792 ; returned to his native place, there taught a school and held the office of Justice of the Peace. He died Dec. 1801. The ninth pastor was Thomas Cushing Thatcher. He was born at Malden, Oct. 11, 1771 ; graduated at Harvard, 1790 ; settled here, Aug. 13, 1794 ; relinquished his pastorship, Feb. 13, 1813. He now resides at Cambridgeport. The tenth pastor was Isaac Hurd. He was born at Charlestown, Dec. 1785 ; graduated at Harvard, 1806 ; settled Sept. 15, 1813 ; resigned May 22, 1816. Mr Hurd was installed over the second church at Exeter, N. H. Sept. 11, 1817. The eleventh pastor was Otis Rockwood. He was born at Chesterfield, N. H., May 1, 1791 ; graduated at Middlebury, 1813 ; settled here July 1, 1818 ; resigned, June 6, 1832 ; settled at Woodstock, Ct. Nov. 30, 1834. The twelfth pastor was David Peabody. He was born at Topsfield, April 16, 1805 ; graduated at Dartmouth, 1828 ; settled, Nov. 15, 1832 ; resigned, 1835. He is now settled at Worcester.

First Methodist.—Organized, 1791. Meetinghouse, South Common, corner of Market Street. Pastor J. Horton. Number of communicants, 302. Sabbath School organized 1816, number of scholars, 260.

Second Methodist.—Organized 1811. Meeting-house, Union Street. Pastor, I. Bonney. Number of communicants, 175. Sabbath School organized 1818 ; number of scholars, 200.

Third Methodist.—Organized 1830. Meeting-house, South Street. Pastor, Rev. A. Binney. Number of communicants, 210. Sabbath School organized 1830 ; number of scholars, 173.

Friends.—There is a pretty large society of Friends. Their Meetinghouse is on Washington Square, opposite Nahant Street. A well attended Sabbath School is attached.

Baptist.—Incorporated 1816. Meetinghouse, North Common Street. Pastor, L. S. Bolles. Number of communicants, 180. Sabbath School organized 1818 ; number of scholars, 140.

Unitarian.—Incorporated, June 15, 1822. Meetinghouse, South Common Street. Pastor, S. D. Robins. Number of communicants 40. Sabbath School organized 1825 ; number of scholars 100.

Universalist.—Organized 1833. Meetinghouse on Union Street. Pastor, J. C. Waldo. Church not organized. Sabbath School commenced 1834 ; number of scholars 60.

Christians.—A society of this sect has recently been commenced here. Pastor, Philemon R. Russell.

BANKS.

Lynn Mechanics' Bank.—Location, Broad Street. Incorporated, 1814. Capital stock, \$150,000. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays. *President*, Isaiah Breed ; *Cashier*, James Oliver ; *Directors*, Micajah C. Pratt, Daniel Farrington, Isaac Bassett, Nathan Breed, John Alley, 3d, Francis S. Newhall, John Lovejoy, Josiah Newhall, Isaiah Breed, Joseph N. Saunderson.

Nahant Bank.—Located on North Common Street. Incorporated 1832. Capital stock \$150,000. Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays. *President*, Henry A. Breed ; *Cashier*, Isaac Story. *Directors*,

Henry A. Breed, Isaac Story, David Taylor, Samuel T. Huse, George Johnson, Jeremiah C. Stickney, A. Breed.

Savings Bank.—Incorporated 1826. Office over Lynn Mechanics' Bank. Open every Wednesday at 2 P. M. *President*, Isaac Story. *Secretary and Treasurer*, Amos Rhodes. Sums as low as one dollar are here received in deposit. The rate of interest allowed, is five per cent. payable semi-annually in April and October. Money may be taken out by depositors on the third Wednesday of every month; or they may by will give it to others.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Lynn Mechanics' Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Office over Mechanics' Bank. Incorporated 1832. Capital stock \$50,000. No insurance above \$3,500 is here made on any one risk. *President*, Micajah C. Pratt. *Secretary*, Amos Rhodes.

Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Office, Nahant Bank Building. Incorporated, 1832. Capital stock \$50,000. No insurance above \$3,500 is here made on any one risk. *President*, Henry A. Breed. *Secretary*, Isaac Story.

Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Office, Market Square. Organized, 1828. On the first of June, 1835, the amount of property insured was \$550,521. *President*, John Lovejoy. *Secretary*, A. Breed.

LIBRARIES.

Lynn Social Library.—Located in Market Street. Incorporated 1818. Number of volumes 1000. Open on the last Saturday of every month from 6 to 9, P. M. and on other Saturdays from 6 to 7, P. M. *Librarian*, Amos Rhodes. *Clerk*, Joseph N. Saunderson.

Lynn Circulating Library.—Commenced 1833. Number of volumes 600. Kept by Proctor & Rhodes, South Common Street.

It may be added that small libraries are attached to many of the Sabbath Schools, and also to some of the District schools.

SCHOOLS.

Lynn Academy.—This is an incorporated institution, first opened in 1805, and now in a flourishing condition. *Principal*, Jacob Bachelder.

District Schools, &c.—There are eight District and five Primary schools, together with about seventeen private ones. Whole number of scholars 2,140. Annual school tax, about \$4,000.

About \$2,000 are annually paid for instruction at Academies, &c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There are eight engines, viz : No. 1, Relief, located on North Common Street ; 2, Despatch, located on Federal Street ; 3, Reliance, located on Front Street ; 4, Perseverance, located at Gravesend ; 5, Eclipse, located at Woodend ; 6, Alert, located on Tower Hill ; 7, Assistant, located at Swampscot ; 8, Volunteer, located near First Congregational Church.

Three Firewards are attached to each engine, and Hose Apparatus are furnished for two or three.

MILITARY.

Lynn Artillery.—Organized 1808. Enrolled members, 60. *Captain*, E. S. Fowler; *First Lieutenant*, George H. Breed; *Second Lieutenant*, William T. Gale.

Lynn Light Infantry.—Organized 1812. Enrolled members, 40. *Captain*, Timothy Munroe, jr.; *Lieutenant*, William Newhall, jr.; *Ensign*, Henry Ropes.

Lynn Rifle Corps.—Number of members, 45. *Captain*, Blaney Ingalls; *Lieutenant*, George W. Stone; *Ensign*, Nathan Moulton.

Besides the above, which are handsome uniform companies, there are two large companies of the line, one comprising the western, and the other the eastern section of the town.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Nahant Hotel, R. W. Holman.

Rice's Tavern, (Nahant) Jesse Rice.

Nahant House, Samuel Rice.

Lynn Hotel, (west end of Common) A. C. Field.
Village House, (Woodend) William Scarborough.
Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel, Thomas Rhodes.
Ober's Tavern, (Dye Factory Village).
Swampscot House, William Wiggin jr.
Weeks's Tavern, (Swampscot) Ebenezer Weeks.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is open every day except Sunday, from 7 o'clock, A. M., till noon; from 2 till 5, P. M.; and from 6 to 8, P. M. On Sunday, from 2 till 3, P. M., and from 6 till half past 7, P. M.

The Southern mail closes at 6, P. M.

The Eastern mail closes every day except Monday at 1, P. M. On Monday, at 4, P. M.

The Southern newspaper mail arrives every day except Sunday, at 9, A. M.

The Southern letter mail arrives every day except Monday, at 2, P. M. On Monday, at 6, P. M.

The Eastern mail arrives every day, at 7, P. M.

J. C. Stickney, Postmaster.

NEWSPAPER.

Lynn Record.—Published every Thursday morning, at \$2 per annum; commenced January 23, 1830; in politics, antimasonic. Office, south end of Market street: Jonathan Buffum, proprietor.

ALMS HOUSE.

Keeper, Theophilus Clark: number of subjects, 60.

STAGES.

Twentythree stages leave the hotel for Boston, daily (except Sunday); and about the same number leave for Salem. On Sundays, a stage leaves for Salem, at 10, A. M., and one for Boston, at 5, P. M. A stage for Marblehead leaves daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

United Trade Society of Journeymen Cordwainers of Lynn.—This society was organized August, 1835. Its object is the mutual benefit of journeymen shoe

makers. *President*, Jesse L. Lewis; *Corresponding Secretary*, John C. Haskell; *Recording Secretary*, Peter Mash.

Lynn Temperance Society.—Organized 1826. Number of members, 550. This society is composed in a great measure of elderly persons. *President*, Thos. Bowler. *Secretary*, Jonathan Tuttle.

Lynn Young Mens' Temperance Society.—Organized 1833. Number of members, 350. *President*, Edward S. Davis. *Corresponding Secretary*, J. R. Newhall. *Recording Secretary*, Charles B. Holmes.

Lynn Union Temperance Society.—Instituted 1835. Number of members, 160. The pledge of this society forbids the use of all intoxicating drinks; and though it specifies no particular articles, the understanding is that wine, cider, beer, &c., are among the proscribed. *President*, Josiah Newhall. *Secretary*, George Keene.

Lynn Fire Club.—A society for mutual assistance in cases of fire. Instituted 1826. Annual meeting in January. Number of members, 40. *President*, Stephen Oliver. *Clerk*, Daniel N. Breed.

Lynn Colored Peoples' Friend Society.—The object of this society is the furtherance of the immediate abolition plans. Number of members, 185. *President*, Jonathan Buffum. *Corresponding Secretary*, Edward S. Davis. *Recording Secretary*, Amos Walton.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufacture of this town is that of ladies' shoes, of which there were made last year, (including say 110,000 pairs of men's boots, shoes, slippers, &c.) 2,205,384 pairs. To show the predominance of this branch of business over all others, it may be said to comprise about three fourths of the whole.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

India Rubber Cloth Manufactory.—On Strawberry Brook is the manufactory of the Boston and Lynn India Rubber Cloth Manufacturing Company. It

was commenced about two years since, with a capital of \$100,000, liberty being granted by the charter to increase to \$200,000. The number of workmen at present employed is about seventy.

Dyeing Establishment.—In the northern section of the town is a large dyeing establishment, connected with which is a manufactory of India rubber cloth.

Silk Printing.—There is an extensive silk printing establishment near Water Hill, owned by John Halliday. Shawls and handkerchiefs are the principal articles turned out here, and their execution does honor to the country; they are mostly disposed of at the South, though some grace the counters of New York and Boston merchants.

Shipping.—The following is a list of the shipping belonging to Lynn, in addition to that mentioned under the head "Fisheries." Five whale ships, 1600 tons; two brigs, employed in the foreign trade, 375 tons; two schooners, employed in the foreign trade, 200 tons; eight schooners, employed in the coasting trade, 850 tons; one sloop, a New York trader, 80 tons.

Fisheries.—There are four schooners (300 tons) employed in the bank fishery; and six schooners (300 tons) employed in the bay fishery; besides about seventy small boats.

Distances from Lynn Hotel.—The following Table of Distances is taken from the Lynn Directory:—

| | M. | F. | R. |
|---|----|----|----|
| To Boston Post Office, over the turnpike, | 9 | 2 | 13 |
| " the same, on the old Boston road, | 10 | 6 | 32 |
| " Lafayette Coffee House, Salem, on the turnpike, | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| " the same, on the old Boston road, | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| " the same, on the Forest River road, | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| " Marblehead common, | 6 | 6 | 21 |
| " the same, on Swampscot road, | 8 | 3 | 17 |
| " Lynnfield Hotel, on Northeastern road, | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| " the same, on Northwestern road, | 5 | 3 | 12 |
| " Saugus bridge, on turnpike, | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| " Childs' Mills, on Saugus river, | 1 | 2 | 32 |

| | M. | F. | R. |
|--|----|----|----|
| To Saugus First Meetinghouse, through Boston street, | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| " the same, through Walnut street, | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| " Dye-house, | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| " Floating bridge, | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| " Mineral Spring Hotel, over turnpike, | 2 | 4 | 21 |
| " the same, through Boston street, | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| " Village House, Essex street, Woodend, | 1 | 3 | 36 |
| " the same, through Market street, | 1 | 6 | 13 |
| " the same, through Broad street, | 2 | 0 | 36 |
| " Blaney's beach, Swampscot, | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| " Fishing point, | 3 | 2 | 17 |
| " Phillips's point, | 4 | 1 | 35 |
| " East end of Common, | 0 | 5 | 20 |
| " South end of Market street, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " Washington square, | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| " Nahant gate, | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| " Little Nahant, | 3 | 2 | 18 |
| Length of Long beach, | 1 | 4 | 34 |
| Length of Little beach, | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| To Rice's Tavern, on Nahant, | 5 | 0 | 17 |
| " Nahant Hotel, | 5 | 3 | 28 |

Stores.—There are in this town, 10 dry goods stores, 23 grocery, 4 apothecary, 6 leather, and two or three of almost every other kind.

Land.—Lynn contains 9,369 acres; of which 607 are in tillage, 1,027 in English and upland mowing, 279 salt marsh, 2,508 in pasturage, and 994 in woodland. A great many acres are covered by water, and there is some which goes under the denomination of vacant land.

Dwellings.—There are 670 dwellings in Lynn, of the average value of \$500.

Taxable Property.—The amount of taxable property in this town, as appears on the town books, is \$1,399,899.

Journeymen Shoemakers.—The number of journeymen shoemakers in this town, is 2,350; and it may be added that about seven eighths of the females are employed, more or less of the time, in binding and trimming shoes.

Streets.—In 1832, there were sixty streets in Lynn; since that time, about fifteen new ones have been opened. They are generally straight and commodious. None are yet paved or macadamized.

Valuation.—Lynn stands in the State valuation at \$758,177 86.

Buildings.—The buildings of this town are almost universally of wood, and less than three stories in height; there are about seventeen of brick; and only about six, of any material, above two stories high. The Nahant Hotel is of stone, as also some of the cottages on that peninsula.

Post Office.—The gross amount of postage accruing at the Lynn Post Office, for the year ending October 1, 1835, was \$2,459 28. This office was established in the year 1793, through the agency of Ebenezer Breed, then a wealthy merchant—now a pauper, in the alms house. Previous to the establishment of the office here, the people were obliged to go to Boston for letters, &c. from the south. Col. James Robinson was the first postmaster. A penny-post began to run about town in 1812.

Lynn Common.—Lynn Common contains 20 acres. A handsome circular pond has recently been dug near the centre, and other improvements have been made.

Fires.—On the 17th of February, 1833, the shoe manufactory of David Taylor, opposite Lynn Hotel, was burned. This was the first fire that had taken place for thirteen years. Since that time, there has been but one considerable fire—that of H. Chase & Co.'s chocolate and grist mills, Nov. 5, 1835.

Widows.—There are about 180 widows in Lynn.

Church Bells.—There are four church bells in this town; one upon the 1st Congregational church, one upon the 1st Methodist, one upon the 2d Methodist, and one upon the Universalist; the last is said to be the largest in the county. There is also a small bell upon the academy.

Dates of Buildings.—The oldest house in town is the small two story wooden one recently removed from near the centre of the Common to North Shep-

ard street; it was built in 1682. The Carnes house, so called, on Boston street, opposite Centre street, was built in the year 1690. The large wooden house on Boston, east corner of Hart street, was built in 1700. The house of worship of the 1st Congregational society, called the "Old Tunnel," recently standing near the centre of the Common, was built in 1682. The frame of the present place of worship of this society, on South Common, corner of Commercial street, is composed of the timber of the ancient house, and the old pulpit is used in the vestry. The 1st Methodist church, (on the Common) was built 1791. Lynn Hotel was built 1803. Mineral Spring Hotel was built 1810. Nahant Hotel was built 1820.

Canker Worms.—For the last thirteen years, canker worms have done much damage to the fruit trees in this town. In many cases they have absolutely stripped the trees of every sign of foliage. They make their appearance as early in the spring as the apple trees are leafed, and disappear about the 20th of June. It is truly wonderful how universally they cease their depredations on a particular day. For the last year or two, however, they have been less troublesome than heretofore, and hopes are entertained that their sojourn in this vicinity is terminating.

Records.—Most of the earlier records of this town, by all accounts, were destroyed near the close of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century; but by what means, is not satisfactorily ascertained. The regular records of the town now extant, commence in the year 1691; though in accordance with a vote passed at a town meeting, March 7, 1715, some portions of the earlier records were transcribed; these, however, extend back no farther than the year 1661. They are in a pretty good state of preservation, and are, of course, in possession of the town clerk.

Trees in the Old Burying-ground.—The great numbers of trees in the burying-place opposite the Hotel, add much to the beauty of this ancient cemetery; they are a fine species of the black cherry, and in the autumn are loaded with fruit. For a long time

it was a matter of wonder what occasioned the growth of these trees ; no one was known to have planted them, yet it was observed that with scarcely an exception they grew close beside some grave stone. It was finally noticed that a single tree of the same species, in the vicinity, had commenced bearing fruit a few seasons before, and that many birds resorted to this tree, from which they plucked fruit, and then flying to the grave-yard perched themselves upon some tomb stone, where they devoured the delicious morsel, dropping the stone beside the monument. Since the trees in the yard have begun to bear, great numbers of young trees shoot up every season.

By-Laws.—The code of By-Laws, for this town was adopted in 1828.

Ancient Coins.—We have in our possession an English silver coin, ploughed up in Market Street, in 1832 ; it bears the name of Elizabeth and the date, 1573.

We have also an American silver coin, dug up in a garden in Federal Street, the same year. It has on one side a pine tree encircled by the word "MASSACHUSETTS. IN." and on the other side "NEW ENGLAND. AN. DOM. 1652. XII." The latter numerals denote the number of pence at which it was valued. This was from the mint at Boston.

First Fire Engine in America.—The first fire engine made in America is said to have been manufactured by Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, for the Selectmen of Boston, in the year 1654.

History and Map.—An excellent history of this town, and a minute and accurate map, have been published within a few years, by Alonzo Lewis.

LYNNFIELD.

THIS township was formerly called Lynn-End, having been granted to Lynn, by the General

Court, soon after the settlement of that town. It became the second parish of Lynn and a meeting-house was built, in 1715; and in 1782 it was incorporated into a district; thus it remained till 1814, when it became a separate town. It is 12 miles northeast of Boston, and is bounded southeast by Lynn and Saugus, east by Danvers, north by Reading, and west by South Reading.

This township presents a broken and uneven surface, and many of its hills are clothed with a dense forest growth. It affords a delightful retreat for those who would retire from the bustle of the populous town, to partake of the pleasures of rural life; and in no place hereabouts is a wider range of wild and romantic scenery presented for the contemplation of the lover of nature.

Along the northern border of the town flows the main branch of Ipswich river, and the western boundary is chiefly traversed by the Saugus. Within its precincts are one or two fine ponds, and the Boston and Newburyport turnpike passes through the southern section.

The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, though shoemaking is carried on to considerable extent.

POPULATION.

The population was, in 1800, 468; in 1810, 509; in 1820, 596; in 1830, 617.

Ratable Polls, 158.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Andrew Mansfield, Jr.

Town Treasurer—Andrew Mansfield.

Selectmen—Andrew Mansfield, Jr. John Perkins, Jr. Moses Richardson.

JUSTICES, AND CORONER.

Justice of the Peace and Quorum—Asa T. Newhall.

Justices of the Peace—Daniel Needham, Bowman Viles, Josiah Newhall.

Coroner—John Upton.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Orthodox Congregational.—This church was formed, as the second of Lynn, Aug. 17, 1720. The present pastor is Josiah Hill.

The first pastor was Nathaniel Sparhawk. He was born at Cambridge, 1694; graduated at Harvard, 1715, and settled here at the formation of the church; resigned July, 1731, and died May 7, 1732. The second pastor was Stephen Chase. He was born at Newbury, 1708; graduated at Harvard 1728; settled here Nov. 24, 1731; resigned 1755; died Jan. 1778. The third pastor was Benjamin Adams. He was born at Newbury, May 8, 1719; graduated at Harvard, 1738; settled here Nov. 5, 1755; died May 4, 1777. The fourth pastor was Joseph Mottey. He was born at Salem, May 14, 1756; graduated at Dartmouth 1778; settled here Sept. 24, 1782; died July 9, 1821. The fifth pastor was Joseph Searl. He was born at Rowley, Dec. 2, 1789; graduated at Dartmouth, 1815; settled here Jan. 21, 1824; resigned Sept. 27, 1827. The sixth, and present pastor, Josiah Hill, was born at Bedford, July 11, 1792; settled here Oct. 23, 1833.

Methodist.—There is a society of Methodists here but they are at present without a settled pastor.

SCHOOLS.

Lynnfield is divided into three school districts; there are 170 scholars, and the annual school tax is about \$400.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Public Houses.—Lynnfield Hotel, kept by Theron Palmer; one near the meeting-house, kept by E. Parsons.

Military.—One company of infantry of the line.

Library.—Social Library, comprising about 200 volumes.

Debating Society.—A Debating Society has been recently established, with a small library attached.

Stores.—Two grocery and one variety.

Town Expenses.—The annual town expenses amount to about \$500.

Stages.—Two stages, running between Boston and Newburyport, pass through daily; and one other running between Salem and Lowell.

Varieties of Soil.—Tillage, 311 acres; English and upland mowing, 415 acres; fresh meadow, 725 acres; pasturage 1,205 acres; woodland, 554 acres.

Valuation.—This town stands in the State valuation at \$116,751 19.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER is bounded east by Gloucester, north by Essex, west by Beverly, and south by Massachusetts Bay.

This town, prior to 1640, was known as Jeffrey's Creek, and formed a part of Salem. In 1640 several of the inhabitants petitioned for Jeffrey's Creek, and land, to erect a village, which was granted, and it was incorporated, and called Manchester, in 1645. It is almost 4 miles, from east to west and 3 from north to south—embracing the variety of soil common to a primitive region, and in a good state of culture. The chief reliance of the population, has been on foreign trade, coast-wise commerce, and the fishing business; but these branches of industry have sensibly declined, within the last ten years. As early as 1645, Man-

chester is mentioned, as being engaged in the fisheries, which business was continued, till about the year 1816, with considerable enterprise, and profit.

Manchester has furnished a great proportion of the enterprising ship masters, of Boston, and vicinity — and has trained the majority of her youth, to the seas. The number of vessels employed at present, comprise about 1000 tons; necessarily of small size, as the depth of water at the wharves, will not allow vessels exceeding 120 tons to come up to the town, though there is a well protected, and capacious harbor affording anchorage for vessels of any size. The town is very pleasantly situated, having a southern declivity to the water: the houses are neat, and everything about conspires to give the stranger a very favorable impression, in regard to the thrift, and well being of the inhabitants.

POPULATION.

The population in 1800, was 1,082; in 1810, 1,137; in 1820, 1,201; in 1830, 1,260.

Ratable polls, 330.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—D. L. Bingham.

Town Treasurer—Obed Carter.

Selectmen—John W. Allen, Daniel Leach, Ariel P. Crowell.

PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Physicians.—Ezekiel W. Leach, Asa Story.

Justices of the Peace.—D. L. Bingham, David Colby.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Orthodox Congregational.—This society was gathered under the ministry of Rev. Ames Cheever, in 1716 ; and previous to this year no church records of Manchester are known to exist, though several ministers, were settled here, viz : Ralph Smith, 1635 ; John Winborn, 1680 ; John Eveleth, 1689 ; John Emerson, 1695 ; Nicholas Webster, 1699. The present pastor of this church is Samuel Moody Emerson, a native of Conway, born Nov. 13, 1785 ; graduated at Williams College, 1810 ; and settled here, Sept. 12, 1821. Number of communicants, 230. There is a Sabbath School, attached, organized in 1816, having about 250 scholars. The present place of worship, is a neat and commodious edifice erected in 1809, costing \$8,000.

Universalist.—There is a small society of Universalists here which was organized in 1820. They have at present no stated preaching.

LIBRARIES.

There is a Lyceum Library, instituted in 1829, comprising about 500 volumes.

Also a Library attached to the Congregational Sabbath School, comprising about 350 volumes.

SCHOOLS.

There are three public, and five private schools, besides a high school, instituted in 1835, now under the direction of William Long, having 40 scholars in the higher English branches, and the ancient languages. One of the above public schools, is kept during the year ; and the others are maintained during the summer or winter season. The whole number of scholars is about 400 ; and the amount annually paid for the support of schools, about \$1,200.

STAGES.

The Essex and Salem stage leaves at 8, A. M., and arrives from Salem at 6, P. M. The stage for Boston from Gloucester leaves at 9, A. M., and arrives from Boston at 3, P. M., continuing on to Gloucester.

LOCAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

Lyceum.—Organized, 1831. Number of members 100. *President*, Asa Story.

Temperance Society.—Organized, 1828. *President*, Larkin Woodbury.

Gentlemen's Benevolent Society.—Organized in 1816. Number of members, 75. *President*, S. M. Emerson.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.—Organized, 1810. Number of members, 80. *President*, Mrs C. B. Emerson.

Tract Society.—Organized 1829. Number of members 100. *President*, Mrs A. H. Trask.

Female Dorcas Society.—Organized 1830. Number of members 65. *President*, Mrs L. S. Woodbury.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Manufactures.—Within a few years the attention of the population of Manchester, has been directed to the manufacture of cabinet furniture, which is rapidly increasing.

There is at present the mahogany veneering mill of J. P. Allen, working five circular and two perpendicular saws, with turning lathes, &c.; and ten other manufactories, having about 150 men constantly employed. These manufactories, are favorably located, for the exportation of their articles, to various markets. The amount of sales of furniture last year was \$50,000.

Taxable Property.—The amount of taxable property in Manchester is \$360,674 82.

Town Expenses.—The amount raised for town expenses, last year, was \$3,000.

Public House.—There is one Public House in Manchester, kept by N. Chapman.

Fire Department.—The Manchester Fire Department was organized in 1829. They now have one engine, well supplied with hooks and ladders, and 30 men attached.

Stores.—Two dry goods and five grocery.

Trades, &c.—9 carpenters, 8 shoemakers shops, in

which about 20 men are employed ; 1 architect, 1 tanner, 1 brick maker, 1 brick mason, 1 stone mason, 2 house and sign painters, 1 caulker, 2 blacksmiths, 1 goldsmith, 3 ship carpenters.

State Valuation.—The valuation of Manchester was in 1811, \$171,647 33 ; in 1821, \$194,107 50 ; in 1831, \$260,604 25.

Fisheries.—There are about 150 men engaged in the fisheries, 7 fish yards and flakes, and ten houses for storage.

Mills.—There are three saw, and two grist mills.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 171.

Distances.—The distance from Manchester to Boston, is 23 miles, to Salem 9, to Gloucester 7.

Wood Land.—There are about 1300 acres of wood land, in Manchester. It is said that snakes abound in these woods more than in any other place in this vicinity.

Vessels.—18 schooners and two sloops, besides the small craft.

Post Office.—The post office yields to government about \$100 annually.

Magnolias.—Manchester woods, are celebrated for producing the magnolia ; it is a low tree, with deep green leaves, and is rarely found at any other place in this region ; the flowers are white, and possess a most delicious fragrance ; the scent is so powerful that a small grove of them will perfume the air for miles.

MARBLEHEAD.

MARBLEHEAD is a peninsula, situated at the southeastern corner of the county, 16 miles northeast of Boston ; it is about 4 miles in length from northeast to southwest, and 1 1-2 to 2 miles in breadth, containing 3700 acres. With the exception of about

twenty farmers and their families, its population is comprised within the limits of one mile by one quarter. A large proportion of its surface is extremely irregular and rocky, and considerably elevated above the level of the adjacent country. In an oration pronounced in Latin by Professor Sewall at the funeral of President Holyoke, the town is called "*Marmaracria, oppidum maritimum, saxis abundans; inde Novanglice dictum Marblehead, asperri-ma vox, aures Latinas horride perstringens.*"* Elsewhere it has been denominated "*Marmoreum Promontorium*," — a promontory as hard as marble. As the celebrated Whitfield was entering the settlement late in autumn, when no verdure was to be seen, he exclaimed, "Pray, where do they bury their dead?" Its elevation, together with its being nearly surrounded with salt water, gives it a pure and healthful atmosphere, similar to that of Nahant. The thermometer seldom rises so high or descends so low here as elsewhere. Notwithstanding the rough and repulsive aspect of the territory, its soil is productive; and it is a fact surprising to strangers, that more hay is cut than is consumed in the town. A single farm has yielded more than a hundred tons a year. Premiums have also been awarded by the Agricultural Society for the largest crops of corn and barley, as well as hay, from an acre here.

The harbor, in front of the town, a mile and a half long from northeast to southwest, and half a mile wide, formed by a narrow isthmus at the southwest, that separates it from Lynn Bay and connects the town with Great Neck, is deep and excellent,

* *Marmaracria*, a maritime town, abounding with rocks, hence called, in the language of New England, Marblehead; a very hard name, terribly grating to Latin ears.

capable of being entered at all times by ships of the largest size, and would be one of the finest in the country were it not for its exposure to storms, which often renders its anchorage unsafe. It is defended by Fort Sewall, situated upon a point near its entrance, and formed by two angular batteries of earth and stone, with a stone and brick wall in their rear. The barracks, which are bomb proof, are sufficient for a garrison of sixty or seventy men. The origin of this fortress was an act of the colonial government, in 1742, granting the town £690, with authority "To erect within the town or harbor a good and sufficient breastwork, and a platform for the accommodation of twelve-pounders, or other guns equivalent, and suitable warlike stores." It was ceded to the United States, by vote of the town, in 1794.

The Great Neck is over a mile in length, and half a mile wide on an average, containing two or three farms, leases, &c.; in the whole about 300 acres. On its northeastern point, the United States government have just completed a Light House, with a dwelling house for the keeper. The narrow beach, protected by a wall, which constitutes the head of the harbor, has repeatedly been encroached upon and endangered by the ocean. To assist in repairing it, and building a wall about a quarter of a mile long, the General Court granted £500 in the year 1729; and in 1790, with the aid of £1000, obtained by a lottery, a wall of granite in addition to the old wall was erected.

Off the Neck, seaward, are two small islands, Tinker's and Ram islands, which have been claimed both by Marblehead and Salem. The former, one quarter mile distant, is supposed to have been connected with the Neck, and it is said

that the father of one of the present distinguished inhabitants once rode to it upon his horse. It has still a bar partially dry at low water. It is said formerly to have contained 14 acres. It now consists of two parts, connected by a beach 730 feet long, the sea breaking over it at high tides. The southern part contains 106 rods, on which a marine house was erected, and some trees planted, by the Marblehead Marine Society, by the authority of General Court, in 1807. The northern part contains 1 acre, 43 rods. During a snowstorm, April 2, 1786, a Boston vessel from Spain, loaded with iron, was wrecked on this island, and the whole crew perished; their bodies were recovered and buried from the town house. On petition of the two towns that claimed it, the island was ceded to the United States by the legislature in 1822. Ram island lies 1 1-2 mile southwest from Tinker's, and was used before and after the revolutionary war, at certain seasons, as a pasture for sheep.

For more than twenty years, Marblehead was a component part of Salem. The earliest settlement is supposed to have been made in the neighborhood of Salem harbor, near what is still called the Ferry, and where for many years was the only communication between the two places by means of the ferry boat. There were probably settlers on this side nearly as soon as on the other.

From the records of General Court it appears, that as early as 1635, "In consequence of some objections made to Mr Allerton," an enterprising "inhabitant of Marblehead," he was "requested to move thence." Afterwards, also, during the same year, it was voted by the Court, "That there should be a plantation at Marblehead." The place therefore must have been known by this name long before it was incorporated.

An interesting circumstance concerning it at this period, is related in the following extract from Mather's *Magnalia*. "In 1635, Mr Avery, a worthy minister, coming into Newengland, was invited unto Marblehead ; but there being no church there, and the fishermen there being generally too remiss to form one, he went rather to Newberry, intending there to settle. Nevertheless, both the magistrates and ministers of the country urging the common good that would arise from his being at Marblehead, he embarked in a pinnace with two families, his own and his cousin Mr Anthony Thacher's, which with some others then on board made in all twentythree souls, designing in a few hours to have reached the port. But on August 14th, in the night, there came on as mighty a storm as perhaps was ever known in these parts of the world ; a storm which drove the vessel upon a rock, and so tore it that the poor people sat presently up to the middle in water, expecting every moment the waves of death to be rolling over them. The vessel was quickly broken all to pieces, and almost the whole company drowned, by being successively washed off the rock ; only Mr Thacher, having been a considerable while tossed hither and thither by the violent seas, was at last very strangely cast alive upon the shore, where, much wounded, he found his wife a sharer with him in the like deliverance." This storm is noticed on page 79 of this work, where the date was accidentally put 19th of August.

In 1638, the town of Salem granted "8 acres of land on the maine to Mr Walton," who was preaching at Marblehead, and who continued in the ministry here till his decease in 1668.

From the earliest records of the "Plantation," we learn, that in 1648, it contained 44 families,

the heads of which were named " James Smith and Rowland, Saml. Doliber, Edmund Nicholson and Francis, John Gatchell, William Barber, David Thomas, John Legg, Peter Pitford, Erasmus James, Thomas Bowinge, John Stacie, George Chine, John Northy, Nicolas Merrett, Thomas Pitman, Timo. Allen, Thos. Sams, Arthur Sanden, Isaac Allerton, Moses Maverick, Mr Walton, John Lyon, Henry Stacie, Wm. Chichester, Saml. Corwithen, Thos. Gray, Richd. Norman, John Peachy, Richd. Curtrice, John Hart, Wm. Charles, John Deveroe, Abm. Whitcare, John Peach sen., John Bartoll, Joseph Doliber, Robert Knight, John Bennett, Francis Johnson Walsingham, John Norman, Wm. Luckis, Christopher Latimore, John Goyt."

The town was incorporated May 2, 1649.

In 1674, the number of inhabitants called householders was 114, whose names, not found in the preceding list, were these : " John Waldern, Wm. Woods, Thos. Rose, Wm. Nick, John Codnar, Elias Henley, Roger & Lot Conant, Mr Saml. Cheever, Thos. Smith, James Dennis, Mr Samuel Ward, Mr Ambrose Gale, Mr Richard Knott, Samuel Cundie, Matthew Clark, Thos. Cawly, Wm. Waters, John Roads, Henry Trevett, Wm. Beal, Stephen Griggs, Thos. Dixie, Ben. Parmiter, Edwd. Read, Samuel Morgan, Wm. Brown, Capt. Corwinge, Mr Thaddeus Reddan, Mr Wm. Bartholemew, Mr Wm. Pitt, Richd. Reed, John Brimblecom, Richd. Hanniford, Henry Hanniford, Henry Russell, Thos. Treny, Dinson Stilson, Richd. Reith, Saml. Reed, Thos. Tainor, Edwd. Homan, Thos. Ellis, Edw. Damon, John Houper, John Pedrick, Elias Fortune, John Martin, Francis Godlar, John Tribby, Andrew Tucker, Rob. Bartlett Richd. Crocker, Geo. Bonfield, Mr Wm. Pow, John Harris,

George Godfrey, John Hoyle, Alexander Gilligan, John Williams, Wm. Poat, Geo. Darling, James Watts, Wm. Lightfoot, Philip Harding, Wid. Boatson, Robt. Johnson, Saml. Watton, John Marriott."

From the manuscript diary of Rev. Mr Barnard, the following valuable and authentic account of the condition of the town in olden time is obtained. "In the year 1714, there were two companies of men, badly clothed, who attempted to do military duty, but were trained to no military discipline but that of *whipping the snake*, as it was called. Now, [i. e. in 1766] and for years past we have seen it, a distinct regiment is completed, of seven companies, well clad, bright countenances, vigorous and active men, so well trained in the use of their arms and the various motions and marches, as to exceed most other regiments in the country, and equal the best in the appearance of spirited men and the manual exercise. At the beginning of the century, or before 1720, there was not a carpenter, a tailor, nor mason, nor butcher in the town; nor any market worth naming. They had their houses built by country workmen, and their clothes made out of town, and supplied themselves with beef and pork from Boston, which drained the town of its money. Some years after, the town abounded with artificers, good workmen of every description, and the market had a full supply. At the time before mentioned, there was not one foreign vessel, although the town always possessed every advantage for a free and extensive navigation. The people contented themselves to be slaves to work in the mines, leaving it to the merchants of Salem, Boston and Europe to carry off the gains; by which means the town was poor and in debt; so much were they involved in debt to merchants of other

places, that very few families, not more than twenty, were independent as to their circumstances. They were generally a rude, swearing, drunken and fighting crew ; but, as they increased in numbers, they made improvement in social life, in virtue and good morals. By the middle of the century, the manners of the people were so much cultivated as to be remarkable for their civilities, and especially for their hospitality to strangers. There were not only gentleman-like families, and pious and well-behaved people in the town, but the very fishermen rose superior to the rudeness of the former generations. When they were persuaded by individuals of public spirit to send their fish to foreign markets, they soon became conversant with the mysteries of trade ; they soon likewise became sensible of the advantage they should reap from it ; and while individuals grew rich, the town also received the benefit of it. Mr Joseph Swett, a young man of strict justice, enterprising genius, quick apprehension and firm resolution, but small fortune, was the first man who engaged in it. He sent a cargo to Barbadoes, and from the profits of the voyage found that he increased his stock, and went on building vessels till he was enabled to send them to Europe, loading them with fish, and pointing out to others the path to riches. The more promising young men of the town followed his example, and from this small beginning Marblehead became one of the first trading towns of the Bay. In the year 1766, there are between 30 and 40 ships, brigs, snows and topsail schooners engaged in foreign trade."

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, this town had become the second in the colony, both in population and wealth. "As to its num-

bers and opulence, it swarmed with inhabitants, was a pattern of industry, flourished in trade, and abounded with wealth; from hence, as from a fountain, streams of wealth flowed out, which greatly enriched the vicinity, and penetrated far into the country.”*

But the war of the revolution, and likewise the war of 1812, preceded by the long embargo, pressed with greater severity on the people of this, than of almost any other place.

In 1775, an entire regiment of 1000 men, from Marblehead, commanded by Col. Glover, joined the army at Cambridge, of whom a very large proportion, before the struggle was over, lost their lives in the service of their country. At that critical period, when men's souls were tried, her hardy sons were confessedly distinguished for patriotism, skill and valor, both by sea and land. Many signalized themselves upon the ocean by deeds of noble daring, and either died like heroes, fighting for freedom, or languished in loathsome prisons. The embargo, which commenced in 1806 and continued six years, though it annihilated the business of the place, and occasioned, it is supposed, a loss of at least a million of dollars, was borne by the generality of the population with unflinching firmness and without a murmur. And if it be asked how much the last war cost the inhabitants of Marblehead, a sufficient, though by no means full answer is contained in the appalling fact, that, when peace was concluded, not far from 500 of her sons were found in a single British prison, where most of them had remained during nearly the whole of the war!

* Mr Stone's sermon, at the ordination of Mr Hubbard.

A few particulars, merely as a specimen, with respect to individuals, which might be indefinitely multiplied, may not be uninteresting here, and are worthy to be held in remembrance.

I. *John Glover, Esq.*, Brigadier General of the Continental Army, had command of a regiment from the commencement of the revolutionary struggle. With his brave officers and men, under the immortal Washington, he had the honor of forming the advance part of the army, which in such a bold and intrepid manner crossed the Delaware on the memorable 25th of December, 1776, at a most inhospitable and critical juncture, and added so greatly to the fame of the American forces, by capturing at Trenton 1000 Hessians. This auspicious event inspired the continental troops with confidence of the final happy result, and was followed with successes in other quarters, till Providence sanctioned the justice of the American cause with the independence of the United States. General Glover had also the honor of conducting the army of Burgoyne, after its surrender, through New England; and on various occasions during the war he received the warm approbation and applause of his renowned Commander in Chief. The following is from a letter of Washington to him, dated Morris, 26th April, 1777, soon after his appointment to the command of a brigade:—"Diffidence in an officer is a good mark, because he will always endeavour to bring himself to what he conceives to be the full line of his duty; but I think I may tell you, without flattery, that I know of no man better qualified than you to conduct a brigade. You have activity and industry, and as you very well know the duty of a colonel, you know how to exact that duty from others."

II. Early in 1776, while the Marblehead regiment lay at Beverly, many of its officers and soldiers had a temporary employment in some of the government's vessels in the Bay, under the command of Commodore Manly. In 1779, *Mr Robert Wormsted* sailed from Marblehead in the letter of marque *Freemason*, bound to Martinico, which carried six guns and fifteen men, as first mate to Capt. Benjamin Boden. On their passage they were captured by a privateer sloop, mounting fourteen or sixteen guns, from New York. The captain, second mate and a boy remained in the *Freemason*, while Mr W. with the rest of the crew were carried on board the privateer, handcuffed, thrust into the hold, and at night the hatchway was closed. Here he found means to perform an exploit, which was long the subject of conversation and applause. His handcuffs were so large that he was able with some exertion to get rid of them, and set the rest at liberty. He proposed rising upon the privateer the next day, when the captain should be taking the sun. The attempt was at first thought too desperate, considering the great inequality with respect to numbers. At length, however, he prevailed with his companions, and they solemnly bound themselves to do their utmost. At 12, the next day, their courage was tested, and in a few moments the captain and many others were prostrate upon the deck. Their pistols were seized and pointed to the enemy in the cabin, who speedily surrendered. Mr W. then bore down upon the schooner, and ordered her to strike her colors. Capt. Boden cried for joy, and his captors were as much chagrined as astonished at such an unlooked for reverse. Mr W. as commander, had

the English flag lowered and the American hoisted. Having ordered the British officers and sailors to be handcuffed and thrust into the hold, he appointed Capt. B. prizemaster, and directed him to steer for Guadaloupe. There, in due time, they arrived in triumph, and were received with unusual testimonials of exultation. The prizemaster of the privateer with the crew were sent to prison; and notwithstanding the cruel treatment Mr W. and his people had experienced at their hands, he bought them a quintal of fish, and a jar of oil, and furnished them with money to procure what they wanted; thus exemplifying the proverb that "brave men are always humane." He sold the brig and privateer at auction, one of which he purchased for his employers. His part of the prize money was 800 johannes. Having loaded his vessel, he embarked for home, and on the second day *was again captured, and lost his all.*

III. *Capt. James Mugford*, of this town, whose name appears on a column in Faneuil Hall, rendered essential service to the army, by heroically capturing, at a critical juncture, Jan. 1776, a British ship just arrived in the vicinity of Boston, richly laden with arms, ammunition, and other warlike stores. The prize ship contained 1500 barrels of powder, 1000 carbines, a number of travelling carriages for cannon, and a complete assortment of artillery instruments and pioneer tools. It was, indeed, a providential occurrence; and while it afforded the means, at that time so greatly needed, of maintaining the contest, it enrolled the name of Mugford among the benefactors of his country. On the same day of the capture, as he was defending his little vessel from the attack of some boats,

sent from the English men of war that were riding in Nantasket roads, *he was killed*.

IV. In November, 1782, the ship *St Helena*, commanded by John Stillwell, sailed with a fleet from Havana for Philadelphia. She mounted 20 guns between decks—10 of which, however, were of wood—and had under convoy fifteen American vessels, that had previously been subjected to an embargo. On the day they were permitted to leave port, the *St Helena*, in attempting to get under way, met with a disaster, opposite the Moro castle, which detained her till sunset. The fleet were beating backward and forward during the night, which was dark, waiting for the convoy. The *St Helena* passed and repassed a number of the vessels. In the mean time, several guns were heard, supposed to be from one of the fleet. At length, about midnight she was saluted with a broadside. It was something wholly unexpected; the men were fatigued, no one seemed to know his station, and great confusion ensued. Some of the guns, however, were soon got into operation, and the firing continued till daylight, when the assailant was found to be His Britannic Majesty's brig *Lively*, commanded by M. Stanhope, Esq. The *St Helena* was also within reach of the guns of the *Jupiter*, a ship of the line. Of course, her colors were lowered, and the men taken on board the *Lively*. Six days afterwards, it was discovered that the crew of the *St Helena* were preparing to rise. All the men were consequently confined below, and were suffered to come up only through a narrow grating, one at a time, the hatchway being constantly barred, and guarded by a sentinel. After six days close confinement, five of the Amer-

icans, viz. Anthony Carner, *John Prince*,* Seth Farrow, *Lewis Russell** and Nathan Walker, concerted a plan for taking the brig. Accordingly, about noon, Walker having disarmed the sentinel and removed the bar that fastened the hatchway, the other four rushed upon deck, and after a scene of confusion and desperate fighting, took the vessel. The number of Americans on board the *Lively* was 46. They bore away for Havana, where they safely arrived, and sold their prize for \$22,000.

V. *John Cowell*, of this town, sailing master and acting lieutenant on board the U. S. frigate *Essex*, who finished his days at Valparaiso, shortly after the memorable engagement at that place in 1814, distinguished himself for ability, attention and faithfulness in his department. In the official despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing particulars of the engagement, Commodore Porter writes—"The conduct of that brave and heroic officer, acting lieutenant John Glover Cowell, who lost his leg in the latter part of the action, excited the admiration of every man in the ship; and after he was wounded, he would not consent to be taken below, until loss of blood rendered him insensible."

Nowhere was the peace of 1815 more heartily welcomed, nowhere did the cheering intelligence cause more thrilling joy than at Marblehead. Since that period, the town has been gradually but slowly recovering its former prosperity; though it is apprehended it may not speedily reach that of 1774, or at the commencement of the long embargo.

* Of Marblehead; the former, John Prince, Esq., is still living, and has been for many years a member of the State Legislature.

In 1806, more than one hundred vessels were employed here in the Newfoundland *Codfishery*, and 88,000 quintals were exported hence to the single port of Bilboa. Solid gold was imported in return, which circulated by tale as freely here as silver or copper coin.

From the first settlement of this place, the fisheries have been the principal employment and dependence of its inhabitants. The supply of fish for the Spanish and Brazil market having been transferred to the British, the exportation of it to Spain for the last fifteen years has ceased. There is still, however, no town so largely interested in the Grand Bank fishery as this. Upwards of sixty vessels, of from 60 to 120 tons, are now exclusively engaged in this important business, employing about 400 men. Two voyages are usually made in the fishing season. When this is the case, the vessels leave about the beginning or middle of April, and return in the latter part of November. When three voyages are made, they leave early in March, and return early in December. About 12 make what is called the Spring fare. The past season, (1834) 70,000 quintals were carried from this place to market : the principal part of which was shipped to New York, Albany and Boston. A few thousand quintals go directly out of the country ; chiefly to St Domingo and Cuba.

The fisheries are certainly a very important branch of national industry, and well deserve the fostering care of the government, on account of their furnishing so many hardy, iron-framed, independent seamen, who in seasons of difficulty with foreign powers are to protect the honor and interests of the country and its institutions. The fishermen live on board their vessels, on equal

terms. Every man is individually interested in the voyage, and consequently feels his importance. There is nothing among them of that spirit which is so often manifested on board of merchant ships, by men "dressed in a little brief authority;" no arbitrary exercise of power, no flogging, no stint of food, and therefore no refusals of duty, and no mutinies.

If there were space, we would insert *biographical sketches* of many eminent men, whose talents, virtues and services have reflected honor on this town. We can only subjoin some inscriptions and brief notices of a few of the number.

I. "Memoriæ sacrum rev. dom. *Johannis Barnard*, primæ Christi ecclesiæ apud Marblehead pastoris fidelis. Theologus erat vere eruditus, concionator admodum sapiens utilisque. Suis non solum quin et posteris monita reliquit. Exemplum pietatis ac christianæ virtutis insigne, amicitie et pacis cultor, ecclesiæ et oppidi decus, multos post labores Christi et animarum causa peractos, hac vita Januarii 24, 1770, et ministerii 54, ætatisque 89, placide decessit."

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Mr *John Barnard*, faithful pastor of the first church in Marblehead. He was a most learned theologian, a very able and useful preacher. He has left lessons of instruction, not only to his contemporaries, but also to posterity. As a bright example of piety and christian virtue, one who cultivated friendship and peace, an ornament of the church and town, having performed much labor in the cause of Christ and of souls, he calmly departed this life Jan. 24, 1770, in the 54th year of his ministry, and 89th of his age.

II. "M. S. viri admodum reverendi paritur

atque honorandi *Edwardi Holyoke*, qui præstanti decoratus ingenio, doctrina in structissimus, arte moderandi apprime felix, preclarus eloquantia, mira in rebus suo tempore exequendis accuratione præditus, moribus ornatus sanctissimis, integritate præsertim ab omni parte intacta, Collegii Harvardini præsidis, ajacto fundamento undecimi, munus amplius triginta annis cum summa laude sustinuit ac dignitate. In vita insuper privata edidit imitandum omnibus exemplum conjugis amantissimi, erga liberos pietatis, urbanitatis in hospites ingenuæ comisque, summi erga amicos studii et constantis, pauperibus elargiendi sæpissime, religionis erga Deum mediante Christo insignis. Vita demum optime peracta, animum Jesu commendavit expiravitque calendis Juniis, anno Christi 1769, ætatisque suæ 80."

Sacred to the memory of the most reverend and equally honorable *Edward Holyoke*, who, possessing naturally a superior mind, which was richly stored with learning, eminently happy in the art of governing, famed for eloquence, endowed with wonderful accuracy in doing things at the right time, adorned with the highest sanctity of manners, maintaining an integrity in all respects inviolable, for more than thirty years sustained the office of President of Harvard College, the eleventh from the laying of its foundation, with consummate applause and dignity. Moreover, in private life, he exhibited an example, worthy to be universally imitated, of the greatest affection as a husband, faithfulness to his children, open and affable urbanity to his guests, untiring liberality to the poor, and eminent piety to God, through the mediation of Christ. At length, after a most well spent life, he

commended his spirit to Jesus, on the 1st of June, in the year of Christ 1769, and 80th of his age.

In the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, is a letter from Dr Chauncy to Dr Styles, dated May 6, 1768, containing an account of eminent men in New England, in which the writer says — “ *Mr John Barnard*, of Marblehead, has been a long and near friend and acquaintance of mine. He is now in his 85th year, and I hear is seized this winter with blindness. *I esteem him to have been one of our greatest men.* Had he turned his studies that way, he would perhaps have been as great a mathematician as any in this country, I had almost said in England itself. He is equalled by few in regard either to readiness of invention, liveliness of imagination, or strength and clearness in reasoning. *President Holyoke* I have for a long course of years been intimately acquainted with. He is in many respects, a very valuable man, and in some respects admirably well qualified for a presidency over the College.”*

III. “Under this stone lies the body of the *Rev. Peter Bours*, once minister of this church, which office for the space of nine years he discharged with faithfulness, teaching the doctrines of the gospel with plainness and fervency. Illustrating the truth and reality of what he taught by his own life, the goodness of which, joined with great candor and unbounded benevolence, obtained for him, not only the most sincere love of his own people, but also the esteem of virtuous men of every persuasion. He died 24th Feb. 1762, aged 36 years. To his memory his people have erected

this monument, in testimony of his great worth, and their sincere regard.

Persuasion draws, example leads the mind,
Their double force impels, when meetly joined."

IV. *Hon. Azor Orne*, of this town, who died in Boston, June, 1796, aged 65, was from the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, one of the most active and popular advocates in New England of our freedom and independence. He devoted his time, talents, and no small amount of his property to the cause of his country. As a member of the provincial Congress, of the State Legislature, of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts, and of the legislative Council many years, he was eminently useful. "He was a man of great integrity and uprightness. The interest and welfare of society lay near his heart. To the town he performed many and long continued services, earnestly seeking its peace and prosperity. To his country he possessed the strongest attachment, and for its freedom, independence and welfare he made large sacrifices. And on account of these, his eminent personal virtues and public services, he will not soon be forgotten. His fame has been widely extended, and generations yet to come will revere his memory."*

V. *Hon. Elbridge Gerry*, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Marblehead July 17, 1744, and from his first election as representative of his native town, in the legislature, he continued in public life, almost without intermission, filling the most important offices, such as that of a member of Congress,

* Sermon after his decease, by Mr Hubbard.

Ambassador to France, Governor of the Commonwealth, and Vice President of the United States, till his decease. His spirit was nourished by close communion with the Adamses, Hancock, Warren, &c. On the night preceding the battle of Lexington, he narrowly escaped capture as one of the "rebel" committee of the provincial Congress. In 1813, as he was proceeding to the Senate Chamber at Washington, "a sudden extravasation of blood took place upon the lungs, and terminated his life within twenty minutes, almost without a struggle, and apparently without pain."

VI. The late *Hon. Samuel Swall*, of this town, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died suddenly at Wiscasset, while on his tour of official duty, in 1814, in the 57th year of his age. Judge Parker, in a highly respectful tribute to his memory, at the opening of the first session of the court after his decease, says — "No man ever understood better the general interests of his country, and particular interests of his constituents. The citizens of Marblehead used to acknowledge the great benefits derived from his attention to their peculiar business, and the improvements introduced into it by his exertions. His commercial information was much valued and much used in Congress. Having been for two years colleague with him, I am able to declare that no man in the House of Representatives was more relied upon for useful knowledge, nor more esteemed for power in debate, than he was. In the year 1800, while a member of Congress, he was appointed to a seat on the bench. Some of you have witnessed his labors for fourteen years past, and it is unnecessary to state his acknowledged qualifications for the seat he occupied. In some points of importance, his venerable col-

leagues, Dana, Strong and Bradbury, seemed to feel and admit all his pre-eminence. On his succession to the first place in this court, he felt with all his native diffidence the public expectations from the man who took the place of Parsons, and without believing he could possibly approach so near his eminence as those who knew him best expected, he bent the whole strength of his faculties to the accomplishment of his great object, that of filling with respectability and usefulness so conspicuous and important an office. Enough was exhibited, in the short time of his exercise of the chief judicial office, to prove his ability to sustain it, and to warrant the assertion that the public loss is now indeed irreparable.”*

POPULATION.

In 1765, the population was 4,974; in 1572, 6,015; in 1783, 4,443; in 1790, 5,661; in 1800, 5,204; in 1810, 5,900; in 1820, 5,630; in 1830, 5,150.

Ratable Polls, 1225.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Richard Homan.

Town Treasurer—John Hooper.

Selectmen—Joseph W. Green, Samuel S. Trefry, William B. Adams, James Gregory, John Sparhawk, Jr.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyer.—William Fabens.

Physicians.—Calvin Briggs, Chandler Flagg, Joseph Farnham.

* For several of the foregoing incidents and particulars concerning individuals, we are indebted to a biographical publication by Mr Alden.

Justices of the Peace.—William Reed, for the Commonwealth. Nathan Bowen, John Prince, of the Quorum. Joshua Prentice, Nathan B. Martin, Asa Hooper, George Barker, John G. Hooper, Robert Hooper, John Sparhawk, James Gregory, J. Hooper.

Notaries Public.—Nathan Bowen, William B. Adams.

Deputy Sheriff.—Samuel Bowden, 3d.

Coroner.—Nathan Bowen.

Postmaster.—Frederick Robinson.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church.—After public worship had been maintained, and a religious teacher, in distinction from a pastor, had been supported here for 50 years, ("the brethren finding it inconvenient to go to Salem, to have the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper administered,"*) on the 13th of Aug. 1684, the first church in Marblehead was gathered, and Rev. Samuel Cheever, who had been teacher here for 15 and a half years, was ordained as first pastor; "the whole work countenanced with the presence of the Deputy Governor, with five of the assistants, and twenty elders, with other ministers, and young scholars, and many others."

After a ministry of 55 years Mr Cheever died, May 29, 1724, aged 85.† Rev. John Barnard, the second pastor was ordained as colleague, July 18, 1716. His ministry likewise continued to its 55th year, and was terminated with his life, Jan. 24, 1770, aged 89. Thus the two first ministers were in office 102 years. The third pastor, Rev. William Whitwell, was ordained as colleague, Aug. 25, 1762, and died

* The "brethren," above referred to, were connected as communicants with the first church of Salem.

† Mr Cheever is characterized by his colleague as "of great classic learning, a good preacher, a judicious divine, and a prudent man."—*Hist. Soc. Coll.* Vol. x. p. 168.

in office, Nov. 8, 1781, in the 48th year of his age, and 20th of his ministry. Rev. Ebenezer Hubbard received ordination as fourth pastor, Jan. 1, 1783, and died Oct. 15, 1800. The present senior pastor, Rev. Samuel Dana, was born at Ipswich, May 7, 1778; graduated at Harvard, 1796; was ordained Oct. 7, 1801, and his colleague, Rev. Samuel W. Cozzens, was born at Mayfield, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1801; graduated at Middlebury, 1828, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1831; was settled here Aug. 8, 1832. Present number of communicants 341.

The *Second Congregational* church (Unitarian) was organized, and its first pastor, Rev. Edward Holyoke, afterwards President of Harvard College, ordained in 1716. After his removal, Rev. Simon Bradstreet, was ordained as his successor, Jan. 4, 1738, and died in 1772. Rev. Isaac Story, who was settled as colleague in 1771, was removed in 1802. Rev. Hezekiah May, succeeded in 1803, and took a dismission in 1803. The present pastor, Rev. John Bartlett, was born at Concord, May 23, 1784; graduated at Harvard, 1805; studied at Cambridge and with Dr Channing of Boston; settled here May 22, 1811. Communicants, 184.

One of the first *Episcopal* churches in the colony was planted here in 1715, and has continued to this day. The first minister is supposed to have been Rev. Mr Monsam; his successors Rev. Messrs Pigot, Malcom, Bours, Weeks, Oliver, Harris, Bowers, Henshaw, Smith, Andrews, Jones, Leonard, Mott, Eastman. The present incumbent is Rev. William H. Lewis. Communicants 74.

A *Methodist* society was formed and meetinghouse erected in 1800. Present preacher, Rev. Mr Pickering. Communicants 150.

A *Baptist* society also was established in 1803. Present pastor, Rev. N. Hervey. Communicants 145.

The five handsome *houses of worship*, which are such an honor and ornament to the town, have been erected, (excepting the Episcopal, which has been thoroughly repaired and new modeled,) within these ten years.

BANKS.

Marblehead Bank.—Incorporated 1803. Capital \$120,000. Discount every day. *President*, John Hooper. *Cashier*, Samuel S. Trefry.

Grand Bank.—Incorporated, 1831. Capital, \$100,000. Discount every day, *President*, Joseph W. Green. *Cashier*, John Sparhawk, Jr.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Marblehead Marine Insurance Company.—Incorporated, 1803. Capital \$100,000. *President*, Richard Girdler. *Secretary*, Samuel S. Trefry.

Lafayette Insurance Company.—Incorporated 1835. Capital \$100,000. *President*, John Candler, Jr. *Secretary*, John Sparhawk, Jr.

SCHOOLS.

Academy.—The foundation of this Institution was laid, and instruction commenced, in 1788. The present building was erected the following year. Act of incorporation, containing the grant of a township in Maine, is dated Nov. 17, 1792. This is one of the oldest literary establishments of the kind in the Commonwealth, and for nearly half a century has been a benefit and credit to the town. Here many of her sons have been fitted for College, and many both of her sons and daughters qualified for usefulness and respectability on the stage of life. It should be recorded, to the honor of Marblehead, that this institution, which has always sustained a reputable character, has been uninterruptedly supported, without the aid of pupils from abroad, from its first establishment to this time.

Its *Preceptors* have been Messrs Freeman, Harris, Cole, Greele, S. Dana, J. Dana, Merrill, Huntington, Fitz, Bicknell, Bradford, Stevenson, Gilbert, Wallace, Carleton, Lord, Hathaway, F. Putnam.

Preceptresses, Misses Lamb, Dowse, S. Dana, Bowers, Washburn, Kimball, Call, Wilson, H. Dana, Bond.

Present *Trustees*, S. Dana, R. Hooper, W. Reed,

J. Hooper, J. Bartlett, C. Briggs, J. Traill, D. Weed, W. Broughton, E. Bray, J. W. Green, C. Flagg, J. Hooper, Jr., F. Black, Jr., J. Sparhawk, Jr.

Public Free Schools.—From the yearly reports of School Committees to the Legislature, it appears that Marblehead, in its corporate capacity, has made liberal provision for the instruction of its children. Three respectable men's schools for boys have been supported many years; in addition to which, there have usually been a high school for girls, and five or six primary schools. A school, intended to be of a superior order, with a male and female apartment, has also been established the present year. The sum raised this year for public instruction, is \$3,500. Number of pupils in the public schools over 500.

Private Schools.—The private schools are not less than 30; they contain about 600 pupils, and have hitherto been supported at from 75 to 100 per cent. greater expense than the public schools.

Sabbath Schools are 5; one in each religious society, with an aggregate of 720 scholars.

In 1802, 21 inhabitants of Marblehead, not born here, and 30 natives, had been graduated at Harvard College. Since that period 14 of her sons have been educated at different colleges. Total 65.

LOCAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

There is a variety of benevolent associations in this town, such as Temperance, Seamen's Relief, Seamen's Friend, Female Humane, &c.

The *Athenium* and *Columbian Society*, each have a reading room and library.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There are six engines, with a fireward attached to each. In this connexion it may be mentioned as a memorable fact that notwithstanding the compactness of the settlement, the buildings of which are almost exclusively of wood, and a large portion of them old, not a single dwelling has been burnt for twentyfour years.

MILITARY.

Two artillery companies, organized 1809, now annexed to a regiment of infantry.

Two Light Infantry companies — "Marblehead Light Infantry," and "Lafayette Guards."

PUBLIC HOUSES.

There are two Public Houses — one kept by Henry Rea, the other by Peter Rix.

ALMS HOUSE.

Keeper, Stephen Hathaway. Number of subjects, 95.

STAGES.

A stage leaves here every day, Sunday excepted, for Boston, at 8, A. M. and returns at 7, P. M.

A stage leaves twice a day, Sunday excepted, for Salem, at 8, A. M. and 2, P. M., and returns at 1 and 6, P. M.

Also a daily stage leaves for Lynn at 1, P. M., and returns at 6.

TRADES, MANUFACTURES, STORES, ETC.

The amount annually employed in the different trades and manufactures is, by estimation, \$190,000. There are now engaged in the manufacture of shoes, 400 men, 250 boys, total 650. There is supposed to be about the same number of binders. Workshops, 135. 2 cordage manufactories employing 52 men and boys ; cooperage, 12 men and 6 boys ; soap and candle manufacture, 4 men ; paper and card manufactory, 4 men, 2 boys, 1 female ; tobacco manufactories, 4 males, 6 females ; leather manufactory, 2 men, 4 boys ; cabinet manufactories, 8 men, 4 boys ; tinplate manufactory, 3 men, 2 apprentices ; cap and hat manufactory, 4 men, 6 women and boys ; wooden ware manufactory, 3 men ; tailoring, 8 men, 12 females ; blacksmiths, 3 shops, 9 men ; house carpenters, 54 ; bakers, 6 ; masons, 5 ; butchers, 2 ; woodwharfingers, 7 ; Jewelers, 2 ; sailmakers, 3 ; boat-builder, 1 ; painters and glaziers, 5 ; sash and blind

factory, 1 ; machinist, 1 ; livery stable and stage office, 1 ; dry goods stores, 4 ; groceries, 30 ; book stores, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Public Buildings.—Besides the churches are a Town Hall, the lower story of which is occupied as a market ; Schoolhouse ; Academy ; Alms-house, of brick ; Chapel ; Masonic Lodge ; Bank Buildings ; Powder House ; Gun House ; Arsenal.

Mail Regulations.—The mail arrives daily at 1, P. M. and closes at 8, A. M.

Taxable Property.—The assessors' valuation is \$1,829,300

Town Tax, for 1835, \$10,000.

Shipping.—The shipping owned here amounts to 8,330 tons.

METHUEN.

METHUEN is a flourishing and pleasant town, located upon the north bank of the Merrimack, a few miles above Haverhill ; a portion of it formerly belonging to that town. It is bounded north by Haverhill and Salem, N. H., east and south by the Merrimack, and west by Dracut. It is thirty miles north of Boston, eighteen miles southwest of Newburyport and twenty miles northwest of Salem. Incorporated, Dec. 8, 1725.

The surface of the township is broken into a pleasing variety of hill and dale, and the soil generally is very good. Spiggot River flows through this town in its course from New Hampshire to the Merrimack, its mouth being nearly opposite that of the Shawshin. This little river has a fall of

about thirty feet, which gave rise, by furnishing a plentiful supply of water for manufacturing purposes, to the thriving village known as Methuen-Falls. Aside from the utility of these falls, they afford a beautiful and lively spectacle to the eye of the beholder.

Many of the inhabitants of this town are farmers, though some branches of manufacture are carried on to considerable extent, as will appear by statements to be made a page or two hence. A cotton factory was established here about twenty-three years since, and was burned down in 1818. It was rebuilt soon after; the business has been extended, and at this day, the music of the spindle is the predominating "part" of the "business hum."

POPULATION.

In 1800, the population was 1253; in 1810, 1181; in 1820, 1371; in 1830, 2011. Since 1830 it has probably increased 400.

Ratable Polls, 592.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Clerk and Treasurer—Moses Merrill.

Selectmen and Assessors—Samuel H. Harris, William Swan, John E. Merrill.

LAWYER, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyer.—John Tenney.

Physicians.—John M. Grosvenor, Stephen Huse, I. C. Straw, H. D. Buxton.

Justices of the Peace and Quorum.—Ben Osgood.

Justices of the Peace.—Jonathan Currier, 2d, Joseph W. Carlton, Stephen Gage, Stephen Barker, 2d, John Tenney, Joseph How.

Deputy Sheriff.—Joshua Buswell, Jr.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church.—Orthodox Congregational. Gathered Oct. 29, 1729. Pastor, Sylvester G. Pierce. Number of communicants 175. Pupils in the Sabbath School, 270. Volumes in the library, 260. The first pastor, was Christopher Sargent. He was born at Amesbury; graduated at Harvard, 1725; settled here Nov. 5, 1729; died March 20, 1790, aged 84. The second pastor was Simon F. Williams. He was born at Windham, N. H.; graduated at Dartmouth, 1785; settled here, Dec. 23, 1786; retired Aug. 16, 1791. The third pastor was Humphrey C. Perley. He was born at Boxford, Dec. 24, 1761; graduated at Dartmouth, 1791; settled here, Dec. 2, 1795; retired May 24, 1815. The fourth pastor was Jacob W. Eastman. He was born at Sandwich, N. H.; settled here Dec. 13, 1815; retired Oct. 16, 1828. The fifth pastor was Spencer F. Beard. He was born at Brookfield, July 4, 1799; graduated at Amherst, 1824; settled here Jan. 22, 1829; retired, April 25, 1832. The sixth and present pastor, Sylvester G. Pierce was born at Wilmington, Vt., 1796; settled here June 27, 1832.

Second Congregational.—Orthodox. Formed April 16, 1766. The first pastor was Eliphaz Chapman. He was born at Newmarket, N. H.; settled here Nov. 1772; retired five years afterward. The second pastor, John H. Stevens, a native of Canterbury, Ct.; was settled March 18, 1791, and remained four years. The third pastor was Josiah Hill. He was born at Bedford, July 11, 1792; settled here April 9, 1832; retired April 9, 1833, since which time they have been without a settled pastor.

[The first and second churches were united from 1817 till 1830.]

Baptist.—Founded 1815. Pastor, Charles O. Kimball. Number of communicants, 350. Pupils in Sabbath School, 346. Volumes in Library, 278.

Universalist.—This society was organized April 6, 1824. Pastor, John A. Gurley. At present they

worship in a hall, but arrangements are making for the erection of a meeting-house, which will probably be completed by the first of June.

Episcopal.—A small Episcopal society was formed here in 1833. They have no permanent minister.

Methodist.—There is also a small society of Methodists, who have no stationed minister.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS, ETC.

Methuen is divided into nine school districts. Whole number of scholars, between the ages of four and sixteen, 590. School tax for 1834, \$900. Amount raised by contribution for support of schools, \$300.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

The amount of capital employed in the different trades and manufactures is about \$300,000.

The cotton manufactories employ about 300 hands; the shoe manufactories, 550 do. Hat manufactories, 50 do. Paper, 12 do. Piano forte, 10 do.

STORES.

English and West India goods, 8. Grocery, 4.

STAGES.

Stages for Lowell, and Haverhill, leave Low's tavern, at the Falls village, daily. For Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Newspaper.—The "Methuen-Falls Gazette," a valuable publication, is issued every Friday morning, by S. J. Varney, Jr.; politics, neutral. Commenced, Jan. 2, 1835.

Taxable Property.—The amount of taxable property is \$660,116.

Town Expenses.—The expenses of the town, the past year, amounted to \$3,515.

Lyceum.—This association was formed in 1819. Members, 100. Number of volumes in library, 150. *President*, Charles O. Kimball. *Secretary*, Henry D. Preston.

Methuen Library.—Number of volumes, about, 100.

Temperance Society.—Formed Jan. 21, 1830. Number of members, 500. *President*, J. W. Carlton. *Secretary*, Stephen Huse.

Divisions of Soil.—Tillage, 855 acres. English and upland mowing, 1515. Fresh meadow, 1296. Woodland, 1142. Pasturage, 4833.

State Valuation.—In the valuation of 1811, this town stood at \$233,672. In 1831, at \$432,102.

Post Office.—The Methuen Post Office yields to government about \$191 annually.

Public Houses.—There are two public houses.

MIDDLETON.

MIDDLETON is bounded north by Andover and Boxford, east by Topsfield and Danvers, south by Danvers, and west by Reading and Andover. It is twenty miles north of Boston; was formed of the corners of several neighboring towns, and incorporated in 1728. Ipswich river runs for some distance along the border of the town, and receives the tribute of three small streams. There are several fine ponds, and some valuable mill privileges. The land is not of the first quality, though the industry of the people has made it in a good degree productive. The surface of the township is broken into hill and dale, and much rude and romantic scenery is presented for the contemplation of the lover of nature. The business of shoemaking is carried on here to considerable extent, though farming furnishes the chief employment of the inhabitants.

POPULATION.

The population in 1810, was 541 ; in 1820, 596 ; in 1830, 607.

Ratable Polls, 170.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Amos Batchelder.

Town Treasurer—Daniel Fuller.

Selectmen and Assessors—Amos Batchelder, David Richardson, Daniel Emerson.

PHYSICIAN, JUSTICES, ETC.

Physician.—Ezra Nichols.

Justices of the Peace.—Daniel Fuller, Ezra Nichols, Pelatiah Wilkins.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Orthodox Congregational.—This church was gathered in 1729. Pastor, Forrest Jefferds. The first pastor was Andrew Peters. He was born at Andover ; settled here Nov. 26, 1729 ; died Oct. 6, 1756, aged 55. The second postor was Elias Smith, a native of Reading ; settled here, July 1759 ; died Oct. 18, 1792, aged 63. The third pastor was Solomon Adams. He was born at Acton, March 18, 1762 ; graduated at Harvard, 1788 ; settled here Oct. 23, 1793 ; died Sept. 4, 1813. The fourth pastor was Ebenezer Hubbard, a native of Marblehead ; settled here, Nov. 27, 1816 ; resigned April 29, 1828, and settled at Lunenburg, Dec. 10, same year. The fifth and present pastor, Forrest Jefferds, was born at Wells, Me. Aug. 4, 1794 ; settled here, May 2, 1832.

United Society.—Besides the above there is a society composed of Unitarians and Universalists— at present without a pastor.

SCHOOLS.

There are four School Districts, comprising of scholars between the ages of 4 and 16, 206. School tax, \$340. The district schools are kept a part of the year, and private schools are kept during the vacation.

MILITARY.

One company of the line.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

There is one public house — Joseph W. Batchelder, keeper.

STAGES.

Tri-weekly stages pass through on the Salem and Lowell route.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Paper Mill.—Peabody's Paper Mill is located in this town. It is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the country.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 39.

Store.—There is one store.

Mills.—There are three grist and two saw mills.

NEWBURY.

NEWBURY was originally one of the largest, as it is one of the oldest towns in the Commonwealth. It was first settled in the year 1633, by a party who came from England in the ship Hector. In the following year, its numbers were farther augmented; and in the year 1635, receiving a considerable accession from the neighboring settlement of Ipswich, Quascacunquen, a favorite hunting and fishing ground of the Indians, received a formal act of incorporation as the town of Newbury.

The pioneers of this settlement first pitched their tents at a place which long continued to be the head quarters of their agricultural residence. It was judiciously selected on the banks of a beautiful

stream, to which, at an early period, as a testimonial of regard, they gave the name of their justly venerated pastor, Mr Parker.

The settlers were in no wise exempt from those severities of fortune which were experienced in common by their cotemporaries in other places ; and the paths which their descendants pass over so gaily, and perhaps value far too lightly, were for them beset by a thousand thorns and hidden snares—thorns and snares which we too should have found remaining, but for their invincible courage and untiring labor.

In that dreadful struggle with the savages, which is known as Philip's war, we find Newbury contributing 67 men and 46 horses, equipped for service. And when we reflect that the town probably did not contain at the time much more than 150 men who were fit to bear arms, we must be convinced at least that she was not disposed to sleep while others watched, or to purchase her ease without paying her full proportion of the cost. Tracing her onward to the period more immediately preceding the revolution, we find her still exhibiting the same bold front, and active spirit ; determined to resist any infringement, direct or indirect, of what she esteemed her rights ; and her records still display many noble resolutions and addresses, couched in the most glowing and patriotic language, expressive of this determination.

In 1774, the town voted to raise £200 to purchase provisions for the inhabitants of Boston ; a contribution which will appear extremely liberal, when it is known that this sum was about half as large as that raised for all other town purposes during the year.

Although Newbury contains about five miles of

coast, and has two principal rivers, the Merrimack and the Parker, the least of which is navigable for some distance by vessels of considerable burden, its inhabitants rely principally on agriculture for their support. The soil in general is neither remarkably productive nor sterile, but is such as to conduce most to the welfare of its occupants; not so prolific as to enervate and demoralize its children, nor so ungrateful as to refuse a comfortable maintenance in reward of their labors. The principal surplus products of the agricultural portion of this community furnished for exportation, consist of apples, onions and potatoes. The town has an abundance of excellent grazing land, and is well supplied with salt marsh—the meadow bounding Plum Island Sound, and on the banks of Parker river, being in some places over a mile in width.

The territorial limits of the town have been greatly diminished, and its wealth more than proportionably impaired by the disjunction from time to time of Newburyport and West Newbury.

Those parts of the town which are most compactly settled, have a very intimate natural connexion with Newburyport, and together with the Merrimack, completely inclose it. The section called Bellville constitutes the northwestern boundary of Newburyport, and though it has greatly declined from its former wealth, it is still, in point of appearance, well worthy of the name it bears. High street, which is partly in Newbury, and which forms the southwestern border of Newburyport, is thought one of the finest and most beautiful avenues in the country. It is between two and three miles in length, and is skirted on the upper side by a gentle eminence which is connected by a slight and uniform declivity with the street. On

the summit of this rising ground are placed an extensive range of elegant buildings, occupied principally by merchants belonging to Newburyport. That portion of the town which lies on the southeast side of Newburyport, contains about 1100 people in a compact settlement. The inhabitants of this part of the town, are generally engaged in the mackerel and cod fisheries, which for some years past have proved considerably lucrative; and such an alteration has been wrought by this circumstance, in the aspect of the place and character of the people, that the familiar appellation of Joppa, by which it has long been known, and which was formerly esteemed somewhat opprobrious, has now, and with good reason, lost any such meaning.

Plum Island, the principal part of which lies within the limits of Newbury, was until very lately connected with the main land by means of a bridge, erected for the purpose of affording more speedy aid to those who might be thrown upon its shore, than could be effected by means of a merely water communication. A portion of the bridge has been carried away by the current, but it is hoped that it will soon be rebuilt. The island is mostly composed of sand, and is much esteemed as a pleasant and salutary resort of invalids in the summer season. It has been thought that a private establishment for the benefit of the sick might be located there, with much advantage to the community, and profit to the owner. This Island has always been a favorite haunt for pleasure parties, not only from the neighboring towns, but from those at a great distance in the interior. Besides the benefit of sea air and bathing, a principal point of attraction has consisted in a copious supply of beach plums,

which are found in great abundance in the autumn, crowning the thousand fantastic sand hills, which seem raised purposely to diversify the otherwise tedious sameness of the scene. With such inducements, the young people of the vicinity would scarcely deem the business of the year complete without a trip to Plum Island, and their annual frolic on its beach.

The state of agriculture in Newbury is probably in no degree inferior to its condition in any other town in the county; and individuals of her active and thriving population carry away a large proportion of the prizes which are annually offered by the Agricultural Society. The extensive farm of Mr Parsons, near the source of Parker river, is remarkable at once for its elegant appearance and for the judicious husbandry which it exhibits; while the Indian hill and Rocky hill farms are not less remarkable for the liberal expenditures and laudable enterprise of their proprietors. Among the objects which principally excite the attention of visitors, are a series of limestone excavations formed by the early settlers, who carried on a considerable traffic in this article, until the greater abundance of fuel diverted the channel of the business into Maine. Little did the pious fathers dream, while engaged in making these excavations, that they would be converted by the fertile imagination of their descendants into a chosen residence of the enemy on earth, and distinguished by the not inappropriate appellation of "Devil's Den." Stripping it, however, of the factitious consequence with which it has been invested by lovers of the marvellous, it still retains some points of interest to the mineralogist, by furnishing his cabinet with certain specimens which are not to be found else-

where in this vicinity, amongst which are serpentine, asbestos, and amianthos, in considerable quantities, and some of the first, particularly, of great beauty. Another object of much greater rarity is a floating island, of about half an acre in extent, contained in a pond directly behind the burial-ground at Old Town. This island has several trees of considerable growth upon its surface, but is principally covered with dogwood and bushes. Its elevation varies in a range of four to eight feet, with the annual inundations. An elaborate and learned essay upon this subject was written by a late much respected native of Newburyport, and published in Silliman's Journal, a few years since.

Few towns, perhaps, furnish a greater number of pleasant rides than Newbury. One of the finest of these is afforded by the old road leading from Ipswich to Newburyport. It is ornamented with a great number of beautiful trees, and running most of the way on the summit of a gentle rising ground, it offers on one side a view of an extensive and well cultivated amphitheatre, including Kent's island; and on the other, a complete view of the harbor with its numerous fishing boats and larger vessels, of Plum island, the Isles of Shoals, Ipswich harbor, and Cape Ann; the whole constituting a panorama which for extent, variety and beauty, is seldom equalled.

Newbury has within its present limits, four meeting houses, nine public school houses, a town house, five grist mills, two snuff mills, a fulling mill, several saw mills, a cotton factory, &c.; most of these are more particularly noticed in another place.

Dummer Academy,* which bears the name of

* Newburyport Academy (so called) is situated within the limits of Newbury.

its munificent founder, was established and richly endowed by Governor Dummer, in the year 1756, considerably earlier than any other in New England. This institution attained a high degree of celebrity under the auspices of its first instructor, "Preceptor Moody," and had the honor of educating a large proportion of the most distinguished men of the time. The town still continues justly proud of the memory of Mr Moody, though his latter years were clouded by a constantly increasing degree of mental aberration, occasioned by intense application to his chosen pursuits of study and instruction, to which he continued to cling until death with all the ardor of a first love. In consideration of his earlier eminently successful services, and especially as his madness, like Hamlet's, had somewhat of "method in it," the Trustees saw fit to continue him in office, notwithstanding the occasional vagaries resulting from his dangerous malady. An anecdote illustrative of his keen observation of character, which probably constituted the key to his success, was related a few years since, by the late Hon. Dudley A. Tyng, of Newbury, at a meeting of the alumni of this venerable institution.

It was observed by a member of the association, that an old oak desk, made, agreeably to the liberal practise of the times, some two or three inches thick, was split in the centre by a blow which presented the appearance of having been inflicted many years before. Mr Tyng assured the company that the blow was given in his presence, when a school boy, by Preceptor Moody, under the following circumstances :

A roguish pupil had already exasperated the old gentleman to the utmost verge of endurance, when perpetrating some further roguish tricks, the Pre-

ceptor sprang towards him, with all the fury of a maniac glistening in his eye, and seizing a large old-fashioned shovel in his way, he raised it to strike the offender to the ground. As the fatal instrument descended, the relenting old man diverted it by a violent effort from its course, and, saving the culprit, inflicted a blow which cleft even this stout oaken desk in two ; and with a countenance as full of admiration as it had before been of rage, he exclaimed to the school — “ Did ye see, boys ? He did n’t wink ! — did n’t wink ! He’ll make a general ! ” His prophecy was well nigh fulfilled. The roguish boy, whose life was saved by the caprice of a madman, was reserved for a distinguished destiny. He was afterward *Commodore Preble*.

This seminary is under the present superintendence of Mr Cleaveland, who has filled the office of principal for about twelve years, and who is peculiarly qualified, by his natural intelligence, extensive acquirements and eloquent address, at once for the instruction of youth, and for conferring on them that gentlemanly deportment which adds so much of lustre to more solid attainments.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and affords scholars every inducement to embrace its advantages — pleasant board — moderate tuition — a delightful situation — a philosophical apparatus — a library, and a thoroughly accomplished instructor.

Newbury has likewise the honor of having given to America the first example of a chain suspension bridge. This bridge crosses the Merrimack about three miles from Newburyport, and is said to be the second of the kind which was ever built. It was erected by the late distinguished engineer, Mr

Palmer, of Newburyport. Since its erection, many others have been constructed both in Europe and America. It consists of an arch in the arc of a very large circle, with a chord of 245 feet, and is supported by chains passing over high buttresses at either extremity. The vicinity of this bridge affords, it is thought, some of the most picturesque views, of mingled landscape and water prospect, which are found among us.

Partial views, through intervening foliage, of this noble specimen of architecture, towering with its massive chains far above the surface of the stream, and seeming almost to be pendent in the air, tend greatly to heighten the otherwise beautiful prospect of several neighboring eminences.

The clergy of Newbury have in general been such as would confer honor on any place whatever, and some of them have been peculiarly distinguished. The names of Parker, Tucker, Parish and Popkin are familiar to all who are conversant with the literature of their time. The first of these gentlemen, Mr Parker, was settled in Newbury in the year 1635. He had early availed himself of the advantages which were offered by the Universities of Oxford, Dublin and Leyden. At the age of twentytwo he wrote theses, "*De traductione peccatoris ad vitam*," which were published, and are said to have been highly celebrated. To these performances he was probably indebted for the affirmation made by the faculty of Leyden. "*Non sine magna admiratione audivimus*." He likewise composed several volumes upon the prophecies, only one of which, on Daniel, was published. An anecdote is related of him, proving that his condition was somewhat remarkable even in the scholastic age in which he lived. Among his other

numerous writings, he had composed a preface for some book, which preface was censured by President Chauncey, as too liberal toward the Episcopacy. An assembly of his brethren was convened to deal with him on the subject of his dangerous disposition towards conformity. They addressed him in English; he replied in Latin. They followed him; he retired to the Greek; they renewed their charge in Greek; he defended himself in Hebrew; but his adversaries, who were not easily foiled, especially when a question of church discipline was involved, endeavored to force home their criminations in Hebrew. He then retired to his fastness in Arabic, where they could no longer pursue him; and, once out of their reach, he refused to be tried by any but his peers in knowledge.

The following, among many quaint epitaphs at Old Town, is placed on the grave stone of the Rev. Mr Richardson, one of the early preachers in this parish :

“ When preachers dy, the rules the pulpit gave
to live well, are still preached from the grave
The faith & life which your dead pastor taught
in one grave now with him Syrs bury not.

Abi, Viator —

A mortuo disce vivere ut moriturus, e terris disce cogitare de cœlis.”

The very numerous and comparatively recent publications of Dr Tucker, have rendered his logical reasoning, his racy humor, and elegant phraseology, too familiar in Essex County to require a more particular notice.

And no one who is at all acquainted with American literature of the nineteenth century, needs to be informed, that Dr Parish was eminently distinguished at once as a profound theologian, and a sound and enthusiastic political preacher.

Many other interesting facts might be stated with regard to this ancient and respectable town, if the limits of a work like this permitted a more extensive relation.

Newbury is bounded north by Newburyport and the Merrimack, east by the ocean, south by Rowley, and west by West Newbury. It is thirtytwo miles northeast of Boston.

POPULATION.

The population in 1810, was 5,176 ; in 1820, (West Newbury having been set off the previous year,) 3,671 ; in 1830, 3,803.

Ratable polls, 841.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Ezra Hale.

Town Treasurer—Stuart Chase.

Selectmen and Assessors—Silas Moody, Josiah Little, Daniel Noyes.

LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyer.—Jacob Gerrish.

Physician.—Martin Root.

Justice of the Peace and Quorum.—Jacob Gerrish.

Justices of the Peace.—Silas Little, Moses Little, Daniel Hale, Samuel Newman, Orlando B. Merrill, Thomas Hale, Silas Moody, Moses Pettingell, Daniel Adams, 3d, Joseph Gerrish, Seth Sweetser, Josiah Little, Nehemiah C. Cleaveland, Joseph Little, Benjamin Stickney, William N. Cleaveland, William Currier, Jr.

Coroners.—Orlando B. Merrill, Daniel Adams, 3d.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church.—Orthodox Congregational. Organized, 1635. Number of communicants, 200. Pastor,

Leonard Wittington. The first pastor was Thomas Parker. He was born at Wiltshire, England, 1596 ; settled here at the formation of the church ; died April 24, 1677. James Noyes, also settled 1635, was born at Choulderton, Eng. 1608 ; died Oct. 22, 1656. John Richardson, was settled Oct. 20, 1675 ; died April 27, 1696. Christopher Toppan, settled Sept. 9, 1696 ; he was born at Newbury Dec. 15, 1671, and graduated at Harvard 1691 ; died July 23, 1747. The next pastor was John Tucker. He was born at Amesbury ; graduated at Harvard, 1741 ; settled here Nov. 10, 1745 ; died March 22, 1792, aged 73. The next pastor was Abraham Moore, a native of Londonderry, N. H. ; settled here March 23, 1796 ; died June 24, 1801. The next pastor was John S. Popkin. He was born at Boston, June 19, 1771 ; graduated at Harvard 1792 ; settled here Sept. 19, 1804 ; resigned Oct. 5, 1815. Mr Withington, the present pastor, was born at Dorchester, Aug. 9, 1789 ; graduated at Yale, 1814 ; settled here Oct. 31, 1816.

Second Church.—Orthodox Congregational. Pastors, James Miltimore and John C. March ; Mr Miltimore is unable to perform any duties. Number of communicants, 157.

Byfield Church.—(Partly in Rowley.) Orthodox Congregational. Organized Nov. 7, 1706. Number of communicants, 130. Pastor, Henry Durant.

Parker River Bridge Church.—No settled pastor. Communicants, 12.

Methodist.—Pastor, J. E. Risley. Number of communicants, 190.

SCHOOLS.

Dummer Academy.—This is the oldest institution of the kind in New England. It is located in Byfield parish, and was founded in 1756, by Lieut. Gov. Dummer ; it was not, however, incorporated till the 3d of October, 1782, which was subsequent to the incorporation of Phillips' Academy, at Andover. The location of this school is retired, pleasant, and remarkably healthy. Pupils are prepared for College

or receive instruction in the common branches of a merely English education. Tuition, \$3 per quarter. Board in good families in the neighborhood may be had for \$1,50 a week. To deserving youth, in indigent circumstances, the tuition is in part, or wholly remitted. Number of scholars the present year, 72—average number about 50. *Instructors*, Nehemiah Cleaveland, *Principal*. Aaron K. Hathaway, Humphrey Richards, *Assistant Teachers*. Benjamin W. Hale, *Writing Master*. Charles N. Todd, *Teacher of Music*.

Public Schools.—There are nine public schools kept the greater part of the year, and three or four private schools; number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 16 years, 900; average attendance at the public schools, 685.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

There is a cotton factory at the head of tide water, on Parker river, in Byfield parish, which runs 1200 spindles and employs about 30 persons, male and female. 6000 yards of cloth are manufactured per week.

There is also a woollen factory, for spinning stocking yarn, which runs 150 spindles and employs 4 hands. 50 pounds of wool are manufactured daily. Upon the same River, about one mile above, another woollen factory is preparing to go into operation, at which it is intended to manufacture frocking, something like the imported article called Guernsey frocking.

Shoemaking is carried on to considerable extent, in several parts of the town. The shoes are mostly disposed of in the southern market.

At Bellville, chaise manufacturing is prosecuted with vigor; probably not less than thirty hands are employed.

There are 2 tanneries, 1 in Byfield and 1 in Bellville, employing a capital of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. 5 grist mills, running 11 pairs of stones, with a bolt for flour at each mill. 2 mills for grinding corn with

the cob, as fodder for cattle and swine. 3 saw mills, one a tide mill, doing little business, the other two, on Parker River, doing an extensive business. 5 circular saws, employed principally for mahogany veneering and other fine work. 1 clothing mill with 2 carding machines connected. 2 snuff mills, kept in operation most of the year.

ALMS HOUSE.

The Alms House establishment comprehends a farm of 200 acres, which cost \$7,500. Number of inmates 60. *Superintendent*, Ira Worcester.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Taxable Property.—The amount of taxable property is \$840,000.

Town Expenses.—The town expenses last year amounted to \$8,000.

Fire Department.—Two engines, with five firewards attached to each.

Stores.—There are ten stores ; principally grocery.

Social Library.—This library is in the first parish, and contains 250 volumes.

Land.—Newbury contains 23,000 acres, of which 4000 are salt marsh.

State Valuation.—1821, \$799,316 17 ; 1831, \$846,173 33.

Post Offices.—There are two post offices ; one at Byfield and one at Bellville ; but for many of the inhabitants the Newburyport office is most convenient.

NEWBURYPORT.

THE town of Newburyport, situated upon the southwestern bank of the Merrimack, was originally a section of the old town of Newbury, by

which it is at present surrounded upon three of its sides. Its territorial limits, embracing but about six hundred and fortyseven acres, are less than those of any other town in the State of Massachusetts. Its location being favorable for maritime and commercial enterprise, and the noble river, which flows by it, affording easy means of access to timber for ship building, in which its inhabitants early acquired ^{it} great skill and reputation, it soon became a compact, populous and flourishing portion of the town of Newbury. These circumstances involving, as was supposed, some diversity of interest between this part of the settlement and the agricultural population of the old town, the inhabitants of what is now called Newburyport obtained an act of separate incorporation in the year 1764.

The situation of the town is indeed uncommonly beautiful. The populous part stands upon a slope, gently declining to the river, so that a summer rain can at any time completely wash the streets. By whatever avenue it is approached, its appearance never fails to impress the mind of the visiter with pleasurable sensations. The compact settlement of the town of Newbury enclosing it upon two sides along the bank of the river, as you approach it upon the eastern road, or from the sea, it presents the aspect of a considerable city, extending to the distance of nearly three miles. The town is laid out with an unusual degree of regularity. A lower street, upon which the wharves and docks open, follows the course of the river; and parallel with this an upper or High Street extends the whole length of the town. Various avenues pass through its centre, and a sufficient number of generally, wide and spacious

streets, at regular intervals, intersect these at right angles and connect the upper with the lower street. The main post road from Boston enters Newburyport nearly at the central point of High Street, and passes in a direct line through the town to a very large and convenient market-place, which is surrounded by brick stores and is in the immediate vicinity of the principal wharves and docks. The dwelling houses and other buildings are generally kept in good repair and condition, and present a neat and often elegant appearance. Some of the principal houses are extremely handsome; and there are few of any condition, which do not possess a considerable garden spot, which gives a very open and airy aspect to the town, at the same time that it promotes that general health for which this place has always been highly distinguished. Indeed, a great deal of attention has been paid here, of late years, to ornamental as well as common gardening. An intelligent Horticultural Society has given a tone and spirit to exertion in this way, and the horticultural exhibitions, which take place once or twice a year under the direction of the Society have been pronounced by strangers, to be at least equal, in many respects, to those which are held annually in the metropolis of the Commonwealth.

The town is well shaded by numerous trees, many of which are of ancient growth and great beauty. The horse-chesnut, lime, catalpa, mountain-ash and button-wood are common. There are individuals of the tulip-tree; but the elm predominates, of which there are some venerable and magnificent specimens. The existence of these beautiful trees in our populous towns, and that too in so good a state of preservation, is a fact highly

honorable to the communities in which they flourish ; and involving, as such a fact of course does, the idea of a fondness for natural beauty, it ought certainly to exonerate our fore-fathers from the absurd charge of want of taste and value for the ornaments of life, to which they have been too frequently exposed. A great number of forest trees have been planted, within a few years, along the borders of the public ways, and promise to add much, in a short time, to the attractive character of the town. As you enter State Street, from the southward, in the summer season, those noble relics of another day, which skirt its borders, compose one of the most beautiful vistas of green foliage which ever refreshed the eye ; and many a returning wanderer, as these rose upon his view, has felt his heart glow with warmer love for the home of his childhood, and has doubted, whether in all his wanderings, he has looked upon a scene more fair.

The meetinghouse of the first Presbyterian Society is remarkable for an ornament rather uncommon in the houses of public worship in this country. It is a marble monument to the memory of the great preacher, Whitefield, a name not the least among those of the many distinguished men, who have in some way or other become connected with the history of Newburyport. This society owes its origin to the efforts of Mr Whitefield, in the year 1744. He died while on a visit to the church, and his remains are deposited beneath the floor of this meetinghouse. The monument is a very elegant cenotaph of Egyptian and Italian marble, designed by Strickland, and executed by Strother, of Philadelphia ; and was the gift of an eminent merchant of Newburyport to the society in which he worships.

The direct line of travel from Boston to the eastward, runs through Newburyport, where is the principal depot of the stage company; and in order to accommodate this a chain bridge was thrown over the Merrimack, in 1826, connecting the town with Salisbury upon the opposite bank of the river.

The inhabitants of Newburyport have been always remarkable for their public spirit. The character of their public acts in the fearful times immediately preceding the Revolution bears witness to their intelligent appreciation of their rights, and displays an ardor and resolution, in view of the great contest about to commence, not surpassed in any other town in the country. Its citizens bore their full share of the sufferings, sacrifices and duties of that momentous struggle. One singular example of patriotism ought not to be omitted here. In the difficulties with the French Directory, in the year 1798, when our National navy was small, and the means of Government comparatively limited, a twenty gun ship was built here by subscription of some of the respectable inhabitants of the town for the public use. The committee, which made offer of building this vessel, requested to be paid the ordinary rate of interest, and asked for final reimbursement of the net cost "at the convenience of Government." The service at that time was felt to be valuable.

The inhabitants of the town have always felt a just pride in the fame of the distinguished individuals who have been born among them, or who have made this place their chosen residence; and the names of LOWELL, JACKSON, KING (RUFUS), PARSONS, PERKINS (JACOB), and others are still held by them in cherished remembrance. It was

owing, no doubt, in part to the influence and exertions of such men, that the town arrived at that flourishing condition, which it enjoyed in its better days.

The commercial prosperity of Newburyport was at one period, almost unexampled in a town of its size. But various causes have contributed to effect its injury. The restrictive system of government pressed very heavily upon a mercantile and particularly upon a ship building population. A calamitous fire in 1811, swept off much of its valuable property, and left the centre of the town, composed principally of stores and ware-houses, a pile of ruins; and the war of 1812, seemed to add the last drop to the cup of its misfortunes. The construction of the Middlesex canal served to divert a great amount of its internal trade into another direction; and in the midst of its calamities, the competition of other towns upon the coast, assisted to counteract its best efforts to recover its former standing. The sand bar at the mouth of the Merrimack, which, in prosperous times, would have afforded no great obstacle to trade, became under disastrous circumstances a source of dependence, and the town has never yet made any decisive approach to its former flourishing state. But the enterprise and spirit of the inhabitants have never entirely deserted them. They have been constantly endeavoring to recover their lost advantages. Of late years, the fishing business has become a source of profit, and at this moment the erection of steam factories is engaging attention with every prospect of profitable investment.

Timber for the construction of vessels cannot now as formerly, be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the town, and the falls at various places on the

Merrimack render a certain amount of land carriage necessary, at a considerably increased expense. It is believed, however, by some, that locks might be made around the falls, at no great cost, which would not only afford an easier means of transportation for a sufficient supply of building material, but would also restore to its natural channel some of the internal trade of the town. The most important point of view in which such a project can be considered, is undoubtedly in connexion with the ship-building interest; and in this respect it deserves much attention. The skill of former days still exists on the banks of the Merrimack; and nothing but a larger and cheaper supply of timber is necessary in order to afford it ample employment. Indeed, there cannot be a doubt that with its great natural advantages, Newburyport is destined, sooner or later, to become a place of much more importance than at present.

In the mackerel and cod fishery were employed in 1835, 150 vessels with 1350 men. There were inspected during the year ending January, of that year, 25,200 barrels, and 5,155 half barrels mackerel; showing Newburyport to be the third town in the State for the business. The number of quintals of codfish brought in during the year ending January, 1834, was 20,000. There are at present four ships, valued at \$175,000, engaged in the whale fishery. The town is also largely engaged in the freighting business. The number of square-rigged vessels employed, principally ships and barks, is 32—tonnage 10,594. There are some West Indiamen and some coasters. Packets running to Boston, Portland and Bangor. One schooner now absent on a sealing expedition. During the two years ending September, 1835,

there were enrolled and registered, as built on the Merrimack, 5,279 tons. The tonnage of this port on the first of January, 1834, was 21,535 tons.

The sketch would be incomplete, did we omit noticing, more particularly than we have done, some of the public works and public buildings.

The Newburyport bridge crosses the Merrimack from the north part of the town. It was built in 1827. Abutments with stone walls, filled in with sods, gravel, &c., project from either shore. That on the Newburyport side is 240, and that on the Salisbury side is 187 yards long. The bridge rests on these abutments and on four piers built of stone from high water mark, and is further supported by chains passing over the tops of pyramids erected on the piers and under the centres of the arches. The span of the centre arch is 83 yards. The bridge is built in two distinct longitudinal parts, so that, in case of accident to one, the passage of the river will not be interrupted. Whole length, three sevenths of a mile. Cost, \$70,000. There has been a rapid and steady increase of travel over this bridge. The tolls taken in 1835 amounted to nearly double those of 1827.

A Breakwater was constructed by the United States in 1830, near the mouth of the harbor, for the purpose of improving the same, at an expense exceeding \$30,000. It has as yet been productive of but little if any advantage. A pier has since been erected on Salisbury side, covering Badger's rocks, which affords a convenient harbor for vessels when prevented from coming up to town.

The Newburyport Turnpike to Boston, commences at the head of State street, and is continued in a direct course to Malden bridge. It was finished in 1806, at an expense of \$420,000, but is now little travelled.

A Custom House has just been completed, situated on Water street. It is built of rough granite, with hammered stone pilasters, entablature, cornice and portico. The roof is covered with zinc. With the exception of the windows and window-frames, it is built entirely of stone and brick. The style of architecture is the Grecian Doric, and the cost of the building \$25,000.

There are eight Churches, a stone Jail and a keeper's house, an Alms house, an elegant brick Court House,* on Bartlett's mall, High street. There is also a brick Market house, containing a town hall, and rooms for municipal officers.

The Newburyport Academy, though situated within the bounds of Newbury, was built, as its name implies, by persons in Newburyport. It is a handsome brick building, situated on High street. A private school is now kept in it. The Newburyport Lyceum occupy the hall in the 2d story, which is a very handsome and convenient room, and was fitted for them at an expense of \$1,200.

The great fire of 1811, before alluded to, destroyed in a few hours 250 buildings, and property to the estimated amount of \$2,000,000. Insurance against fire was not then practised, and although large contributions were made in other towns for the relief of the sufferers, yet the injury to the town was very great. A portion of ground to the extent of fifteen acres, covered with buildings,

* The cost of this Court house was \$16,000. It is mentioned on page 40 of this work as still being the property of town and county; but the town's half was sold to the county a while since, and it has been altered and much improved. It is now the largest and most convenient court room in the county.

was burned over, and for a long space this section, in the heart of the town, called "the ruins," presented a melancholy spectacle.

POPULATION.

The population was in 1810, 7,634 ; in 1820, 6,852 ; in 1830, 6,388. A new census was taken by some citizens in October, 1835, which gave 6,626, viz : white — males 2,781, females, 3,811 ; — colored — males, 15, females, 19.

Ratable Polls, 1,395.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Eleazar Johnson, Jr.

Town Treasurer—Moses Merrill.

Selectmen—Charles H. Balch, Ebenezer Stone, John N. Cushing, Henry Merrill, Jeremiah Colman.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyers.—Ebenezer Moseley, Stephen W. Marston, Asa W. Wildes, Caleb Cushing, George Lunt, Nathaniel Hills, Jr.

Physicians.—Richard S. Spofford, John Brickett, Nathan Noyes, Jonathan G. Johnson, John Atkinson, S. W. Wyman, Henry Perkins, Francis V. Noyes.

Police Court—S. W. Marston, *Judge*. William Woart, John Cook, Jr. *Special Justices*.

Justices of the Peace.—William Bartlett, Thomas M. Clark, Asa W. Wildes, Edward S. Rand, John Porter, Solomon H. Currier, Caleb Cushing, George Lunt, George Titcomb, Henry Frothingham, John Andrews, Samuel Phillips, John Brickett, John Moody, Samuel Newinan, John S. Morse.

Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum.—William Woart, Jonathan Gage, Ebenezer Moseley, S. W. Marston, John Cook, Jr. William B. Bannister.

Appointed to qualify Civil Officers.—William

Woart, Jeremiah Nelson, John Porter, William B. Bannister.

Notaries Public.—John Porter, William Woart, Isaac Stone.

Deputy Sheriffs.—Gilman White, Nathan Brown.

Coroners.—Gilman White, John Cook, Jr. John Moody.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

St Paul's.—Episcopal. Founded, 1711. James Morse, Rector. Number of communicants, 90. Sunday School, founded 1826; number of scholars 80.

Unitarian Congregational.—Founded 1725. Thos. B. Fox, Pastor. Number of communicants, 90. Sunday School reorganized 1832. Number of scholars 130.

First Presbyterian.—Founded 1744. Jonathan F. Stearns, Pastor. Number of communicants 330. Sunday School, founded 1826. Number of scholars 200.

Orthodox Congregational.—Founded 1767. Luther F. Dimmick, Pastor. Number of communicants, 360. Sunday School founded 1826. Number of scholars, 200.

Independent.—Orthodox. Founded 1794. Charles W. Milton, Pastor. Number of communicants, 200. Sunday School founded 1826. Number of scholars, 200.

Second Presbyterian.—Founded 1795. Daniel Dana, Pastor. Number of communicants, 160. Sunday School founded 1826. Number of scholars, 105.

Baptist.—Founded 1804. Nathaniel W. Williams, Pastor. Number of communicants, 196. Sunday School founded 1824. Number of scholars, 185.

Methodist Episcopal.—Founded 1827. J. Sanborn, Pastor. Number of communicants, 140. Sunday School founded 1829. Number of scholars, 135.]

SCHOOLS.

The number of Public Schools is twelve, viz : One High School, N. S. Williams and D. P. Page, Instructors; containing 103 scholars. Three Monitorial Schools, Jonathan Coolidge, George Titcomb, and Newman Brown, Instructors; containing 347 scholars. Three Female Grammar Schools, Mrs

Melvin, Miss N. Knapp and Miss Swett, Instructresses; Containing 263 scholars. Five Primary Schools, Misses Lunt, Campbell, Cook, Frothingham and Hoyt, Instructresses; containing 308 scholars.

Number of Private Schools thirtytwo, containing 687 scholars.

Total number of scholars 1708.

Amount paid last year for Tuition in Private Schools, \$5300.

Amount raised annually for Public Schools, \$4000.

School Funds.—The late Moses Brown, Esq. left a legacy to the town, to be kept at interest till the same should amount to \$15,000, and then the income to be applied to the support of a Grammar School. Amount of fund, 13th May 1835, \$9,026.

The late Oliver Putnam, Esq. also left a legacy to the town, to be kept at interest till it should amount to \$50,000. The income to be applied to the maintenance of an English School. Amount of this fund, 1st September, 1835, \$42,000.

BANKS.

Mechanics.—Incorporated 1812. Capital \$200,000. Discounts daily. Eleazer Johnson, *President*. John Andrews, Jr., *Cashier*. Jacob Stone, *Book Keeper*. Edward S. Rand, Eleazer Johnson, Stephen W. Marston, John Wood, Henry Merrill, Amos Noyes, Charles J. Brockway, *Directors*.

Merchants.—Incorporated 1831. Capital \$300,000. Discounts daily. Henry Johnson, *President*. Samuel Mulliken, *Cashier*. William G. White, *Book Keeper*. Henry Johnson, John Porter, Wm. Balch, Micajah Lunt, Jr., Caleb Cushing, Joseph J. Knapp, *Directors*.

Ocean.—Incorporated 1833. Capital \$200,000. Discounts daily. Henry Frothingham, *President*, Enoch Plummer, Jr., *Cashier*. Silas Titcomb, *Book Keeper*. Henry Frothingham, Jeremiah Colman, Ebenezer Hale, Philip Johnson, Nathaniel Noyes, Jr. Seth Clark, John Balch Jr., *Directors*.

Institution for Savings.—Incorporated 1820. Amount of deposits \$260,000. Thomas M. Clark,

President. Jeremiah Nelson, *Treasurer.* John Harrod, *Secretary.* Three Vice Presidents and twenty Trustees.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants.—Fire and Marine. Incorporated 1831. Capital \$200,000. John Porter, *President*, Samuel Carr, *Secretary*. John Porter, William Balch, Micajah Lunt, Jr., Nathaniel Noyes, Jr. Henry Titcomb, Jr. Stephen Tilton, Henry Johnson, Caleb Cushing, *Directors*.

Mutual.—Incorporated 1829. Amount insured \$150,000. Jeremiah Nelson, *President*. John Harrod, *Secretary*. 13 Directors.

Mutual Fishing.—Amount insured \$125,350. Nathaniel Marsh, Philip Coonibs, Moses Merrill, Thos. Morrison, Benjamin W. Hale, *Directors*. Charles J. Brockway, *Secretary*.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newburyport Herald.—Semi-weekly; imperial sheet. Same, daily, half imperial sheet. Established 1796. Politics, Whig.

Essex North Register.—Semi-monthly, half super-royal sheet. Religious, Orthodox; established 1834.

MILITARY.

Newburyport Artillery.—Established in 1778, and served in the Revolution. Officers, John Bradbury, *Captain*. Isaac Stevens, *First Lieutenant*. Frederick J. Coffin, *Second Lieutenant*.

There are also three companies of infantry of the line.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This town has a regular Fire Department, established by the Legislature in 1832. Nathaniel Foster, *Chief Engineer*. Henry Titcomb, Jr., Amos Toppan, John Cooper, John Bradbury, George Emery, Nathan Brown, Jacob Horton, Isaac Pearson, John S. Morse, Nathaniel Davis, *Engineers*.

Engines.—No. 1, Old North; No. 2, Mechanic;

No. 3, Protector ; No. 4, Newburyport ; No. 5, Extinguisher ; No. 6, Little Belt.

One hook and ladder carriage, and one bucket carriage ; also eleven hundred feet leading hose.

SOCIETIES.

Newburyport Marine Society.—Established 1772. Objects: 1st. "To improve the knowledge of the coast by communications from its members, (who are exclusively shipmasters.) 2d. To raise a common fund for the relief of members or their families when in poverty." In 1800, its funds amounted to \$5,565, in 1820 to \$11,522, in 1835 to \$15,000, notwithstanding many liberal donations to indigent members or their families. Number of members, 61. Capt. Eleazer Johnson, *President*. Capt. Paul Simpson, *Vice President*. Capt. John N. Cushing, *Treasurer*. Capt. Charles Hodge, *Secretary*.

Merrimack Humane Society.—Established 1802. Object, "Resuscitation of persons apparently drowned." Fund \$2,500 and a costly apparatus. Hon. Jeremiah Nelson, *President*. Ebenezer Moseley, *Vice President*. James Morse, *Corresponding Secretary*. Anthony S. Jones, *Recording Secretary*. Paul Simpson, *Treasurer*. Twelve *Trustees*.

Howard Benevolent Society.—Established 1817. Object, Relief of the indigent sick. Fund \$1,700. Thomas M. Clark, *President*. David W. Jones, *Secretary*. Samuel S. Plummer, *Treasurer*. Nine *Trustees*.

Newburyport Lyceum.—Established in 1829. Number of members 115. Price of season ticket, two dollars. Stephen W. Marston, *President*. Roger S. Howard, *Vice President*. David P. Page, *Manager and Corresponding Secretary*. William S. Bartlett, *Treasurer and Recording Secretary*. John Hull, William Bradstreet, Moses Davenport, Jr., *Curators*.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Wolfe Tavern, Stage House, State Street ; Enoch Tilton, keeper. *Dexter House*, High Street ; Mrs

Marshall, keeper. *Franklin Tavern*, Water Street ; Joseph T. Haskins, keeper. *Farmers' Hotel*, Water Street ; S. Fifield, keeper.

LIBRARIES.

Newburyport Athenæum. — Incorporated 1809. Number of volumes 1,800.

There are besides two Parish Libraries, three circulating libraries and a library to each Sunday School.

ALMS HOUSE.

Number of subjects 65. Eleazer Johnson, Jr., keeper.

STORES.

Number of dry goods stores, 17. Number of groceries, 30. Number of hardware stores, 3. Number of furniture stores, 3. Number of milliners, 7. Booksellers 6, of which 3 are book binders. Tailors, 5.

Whole number of stores, shops and warehouses, 298.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

A building intended for a Steam Cotton Factory, measuring 113 feet by 40 feet, has been built and will be in operation in January, 1836. It is confidently expected that the manufacture of cotton by steam will soon be an important interest at this place.

Charles H. Coffin's Steam Comb Manufactory. — Employs 15 males and 70 females. Manufactures 90,000 dozen combs annually, for the Western country. Value \$40,000.

E. and J. Husc's, Snuff, Cigar and Tobacco Manufactory, — employs 5 males and 50 females. Manufactures 10 millions cigars (principally of the nicest quality) annually. 5 tons snuff and some chewing tobacco. Value \$37,000.

John Bradbury's, Silver Plate and Thimble Manufactory, — employs 5 hands. Value of manufactures, \$10,000 annually.

John Bradbury & Co's. Stove, copper and tin Manufactory, — employs 11 hands. Value of manufactures yearly \$30,000.

There are also manufactures of hats, boots and shoes, &c. ; but at present to a comparatively limited extent.

Measures are in progress to introduce the raising and manufacture of silk.

TOWN EXPENSES.

The town expenses for 1834-5, amounted to \$23,974 74 — embraced in the following items :

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Overseers (of the poor) department | 6,171 00 |
| School department | 4,507 81 |
| Fire department (including a Reservoir) | 3,093 74 |
| Market Hall and Rooms | 3,944 33 |
| New Streets, Highways and bridges | 3,638 82 |
| Incidental—(including Police, Sextons and Burial Grounds,) | 2,613 77 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 23,974 47 |

Owing to several causes the expenditures of 1834-5 exceeded the general average of expenses by about \$8,000. New streets were laid out, the Market Hall was finished, fire apparatus was purchased, &c. &c.

STAGES.

For Boston.—Stages leave for Boston, every day except Sunday, at 7½, A. M. 11, A. M., at 12 M. and at 3, P. M.

Lowell.—Every day, except Sunday, at 12, M. and 3, P. M.

Haverhill.—Every day, except Sunday, 9, A. M.

Amesbury.— do do do do 7, P. M.

Exeter.— do do do do 10, A. M.

Portsmouth.—do do do do 1, P. M.

Concord.—Tri-weekly, 7, A. M.

Eastern Mail, daily, 6, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Taxable Property.—Real estate, \$1,194,300. Personal property, \$2,112,100. Total, \$3,306,400.

Valuation.—Newburyport stands in the State valuation, at \$2,165,967 28.

Post Office.—The post office yields to government about \$2,416.

ROWLEY.

ROWLEY was settled in the year 1638, by a company of about sixty persons,* from Yorkshire, led by Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, who had been a minister at Rowley, in England. "Mr Rogers," says Dr Spofford, "was born at Wethersfield, England, 1590. He entered the university at thirteen years of age, and graduated A. M. at the age of twenty. After enduring many afflictions in England, he obtained a peaceful settlement in this place, to which he was a distinguished benefactor. He suffered many domestic sorrows in the evening of his days, and died, worn out with labor and care, in 1660. His remains were disinterred a few years since, and removed to a more suitable part of the burying-ground, and a marble monument erected by the people of Rowley, who still enjoy the fruits of his bounty."

The first person born here, appears to have been Edward Carlton; he was an ancestor of those of that name now in the town, and was born in 1639. The first marriage on record also took place this year, and the parties were Robert and Anna Haseltine. Some of the first settlers having been clothiers in England, it is said established a fulling mill here soon after their arrival, and manufactured the first cloth ever made in North America.

* Some say sixty families.

Among the names of the first settlers, we find Chaplin, Gage, Jewett, Mighill, Nelson, Payson, Spofford, Stickney and Tenney—names which are to this day prevalent in the town.

The act incorporating the town, is in these words—"1639, 4th day of the 7th month, Ordered, that Mr Ezekiel Rogers' Plantation shall be called Rowley." The towns of Bradford and Boxford, together with parts of one or two other towns, were then included.

The present town of Rowley is bounded easterly by the sea, northerly by Bradford and Newbury, westerly by Boxford, and southerly by Boxford and Ipswich. The western part of the township forms the parish of New Rowley, and the eastern parish is familiarly called Old Rowley, in distinction. Half of the parish of Byfield, and half of Line Brook parish, are in this town.

The highest land in the county is "Bald Pate," in the western part of this township. From this elevation, an extensive and delightful view may be obtained, comprehending a portion of the valley of the Merrimack and the adjacent settlements, together with the beautiful town of Haverhill.

Towards the sea shore, lies an extensive tract of salt marsh, from which large quantities of hay are cut, and boated up Rowley river to various landings.

Fruit is much cultivated in this town, particularly pears; and about 1000 barrels of perry are annually made.

POPULATION.

The population in 1800, was, 1,557; in 1810, 1,682; in 1820, 1,825; and in 1830, 2,044.

Ratable Polls, 598.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Thomas Gage.

Town Treasurer—Harrison B. Spofford.

Selectmen—Edward Smith, John B. Savory, John Thurlow.

LAWYER, PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

Lawyer.—Jeremiah Russell.

Physicians.—Benjamin Proctor, Charles Proctor, Daniel Perley, David Mighill, Richard Herbert.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Gage, Amos J. Tenney, Jeremiah Russell, Richard Herbert.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church.—Orthodox Congregational. Organized, Dec. 1639. Present pastor Williard Holbrook. Number of communicants, 109. The first pastor was Ezekiel Rogers. He was born at Wethersfield, Eng., 1590; was settled on the day that the church was formed; died Jan. 23, 1661. The second pastor was Samuel Phillips. He was born at Boxford, Eng. 1625; graduated at Harvard, 1650; settled here the same year; died April 22, 1696. The third pastor was Samuel Shepard. He was born at Cambridge 1641; graduated at Harvard 1658; settled here Nov. 15, 1665; died April 7, 1668. The fourth pastor was Edward Payson. He was born at Roxbury, June 20, 1657; graduated at Harvard, 1677; settled here Oct. 25, 1682; died Aug. 22, 1732. He was a direct ancestor of Dr Payson of Portland. The fifth pastor was Jedediah Jewett. He was born at Rowley, June 3, 1705; graduated at Harvard, 1726; settled here Nov. 19, 1729; died May 8, 1774. The sixth pastor was Ebenezer Bradford. He was born at Canterbury, Ct. 1746; settled here Aug. 4, 1782; died Jan. 3, 1801. The seventh pastor was David Tullar. He was born at Shrewsbury, Ct. Sept. 22, 1748; graduated at Yale, 1774; ordained by the New York Presbytery, July, 1775; settled here Dec. 7, 1803; was dismissed 1810; settled over the Line Brook church 1823; resigned there, 1831. The eighth pastor was James W. Tucker. He was born at Dan-

bury, Ct., 1787 ; graduated at Yale, 1807 ; studied divinity with Professor Stuart ; settled here June 24, 1812 ; resigned June 24, 1817 ; died Feb. 11, 1819. The ninth and present pastor, Willard Holbrook, was born at Uxbridge, April 7, 1792 ; graduated at Brown, 1814, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1817 ; settled here July 22, 1818.

Second Congregational.—(Orthodox). Organized 1731. Present pastor, Isaac Braman. Number of communicants, 100. The first pastor was James Chandler, a native of Andover ; settled Oct. 18, 1732 ; died April 16, 1788. Mr Braman, the present pastor, was born at Norton, July 5, 1770 ; graduated at Harvard, 1794 ; settled here June 7, 1797.

First Baptist.—Organized, 1785. Number of communicants, 50. At present without a pastor.

Second Baptist.—Organized 1830. Number of communicants, 35. Pastor, Jeremiah Chaplin.

Byfield Parish, (partly in Newbury.)—Organized Nov. 7, 1706. Orthodox Congregational. Number of communicants, 130. Pastor, Henry Durant. Mr Durant was born at Acton, June 18, 1802 ; graduated at Yale 1827 ; settled here Dec. 25, 1833.

Line Brook Parish.—(See Ipswich.)

SCHOOLS.

There are nine school districts, in each of which a public or private school is kept the greater part of the year. The whole number of scholars from 4 to 16 years of age is about 500. The amount raised by tax for support of schools about \$750 ; and the amount raised by subscription about \$150.

An account of Dummer Academy, which is in Byfield parish, but within the territory of Newbury, is given under the head Newbury.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

New Rowley—J. B. Savory. *Old Rowley*—Edward Smith.

MILITARY.

One volunteer company of Light Infantry. Two

companies of infantry of the line, and portions of a company of riflemen, and a company of cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Capital.—The amount of capital employed in this town, is from \$400,000 to \$500,000 ; mostly in the manufacture of shoes and leather.

Fire Department.—There are two fire engines, with suitable companies.

Libraries.—One in the first parish, one in the second parish, and one in Byfield parish.

Alms House.—Average number of subjects, 30 ; more than half State paupers. Keeper, Samuel Jewett.

Stores.—Dry goods and groceries are generally kept in the same store, or in different apartments of the same establishment. Number, 9,

Mills, &c.—There are 4 grist and 2 saw mills ; 1 steam engine for grinding bark, &c.

Taxable Property.—The amount of taxable property is about \$500,000.

Town Expenses.—The town expenses last year were \$3,200.

Stages.—Savory's tavern (New Rowley) is on the Concord, N. H. route ; three stages pass daily for Lowell, or Newburyport, Portsmouth, Dover, &c. Smith's Tavern (Old Rowley) is on the great eastern route.

Post Offices.—There are two post offices: *New Rowley*, yielding to government about \$120,00 ; Benjamin Little, P. M. *Old Rowley*, yielding to government about \$42 50 ; Benjamin H. Smith, P. M. At each of these a mail is received daily.

Divisions of Territory.—The whole town contains 21,000 acres ; about 3000 of which are covered with water ; among the residue, 827 acres are of tillage ; 1180 of English and upland mowing ; 1760 of salt marsh.

State Valuation.—In 1811 this town stood at \$345,078 00 ; in 1831, \$447,295 19.

SALEM.

SALEM, the chief town of Essex County, was the first permanent settlement in old Massachusetts colony. Roger Conant with his company came here on breaking up the "fishing plantation" at Cape Ann, in the autumn of 1626. The ancient Indian name of the place was Naumkeag, but the settlers soon adopted that of Salem, or peace. Conant and his companions located themselves on the tongue of land through which Bridge street now runs, and the early settlements were generally made in the vicinity of North river. Conant is justly entitled to the honor of effecting the first permanent settlement in Massachusetts, as distinguished from Plymouth. He appears to have come with a full determination—a determination which no circumstances could induce him to relinquish—to find a foothold for civilization upon these shores; and his "utter deniall to goe away," when surrounded by perils and nearly forsaken by his brethren, and his firm reliance upon the guidance and protection of Providence, induce us to look upon him as one standing somewhat in advance of the ordinary ranks of men, though he may not have possessed the refinements of many of the venerables of that period.

John Endicott and his company arrived on the 6th of September, 1628, and the settlement soon became one of note. Endicott was unquestionably a man of sound judgment, and well calculated to advance the interests of the infant community; but of his temperament, something may be gathered from the following little incident, which occurred in 1631. Mr Thomas Dexter and Mr Endicott had been at issue upon some point, when

the latter so far lost control over his feelings, as to strike the former ; whereupon, Mr Dexter complained to the court at Boston, and Mr Endicott, who was prevented from attending court, addressed a letter to Gov. Winthrop, in which he says, " I did hope to have been with you in person, at the court, and to that end I put to sea yesterday, and was driven back again, the wind being stiff against us ; and there being no canoe or boat at Saugus, I must have been constrained to go to Mystic, and thence about to Charlestown, which at this time I durst not be so bold, my body being at present in an ill condition to take cold, and therefore I pray you to pardon me. I desired the rather to have been at court, because I hear I am much complained of by goodman Dexter for striking him. I acknowledge I was too rash in striking him, understanding since it is not lawful for a justice of peace to strike. But if you had seen the manner of his carriage, with such daring of me, with his arms akimbo, &c., it would have provoked a very patient man. He hath given out, if I had a purse he would make me empty it, and if he cannot have justice here, he will do wonders in England ; and, if he cannot prevail there, he will try it out with me here at blows. If it were lawful for me to try it at blows, and he a fit man for me to deal with, you should not hear me complain."

Mr Higginson arrived in 1629, three years after Conant, and one year after Endicott. In a letter written soon after his arrival, he says—" When we came first to Nehum-kek, we found about half a score houses, and a faire house newly built for the governor ; we also found abundance of corne planted by them, very good and well liking. And we brought with us about two hundred passengers

and planters more, which by common consent of the old planters, were all combined together into one body politicke, under the same governour.

“There are in all of us, both old and new planters, about three hundred, whereof two hundred of them are settled at Nehum-kek, now called Salem, and the rest have planted themselves at Masathulets Bay, beginning to build a town there, which wee do call Cherton, or Charles Town.

“We that are settled at Salem make what haste we can to build houses, so that within a short time we shall have a faire towne.

“We have great ordnance, wherewith we doubt not but we shall fortifie ourselves in a short time to keepe out a potent adversary. But that which is our greatest comfort, and meanes of defence above all other, is, that we have here the true religion and holy ordinances of Almighty God taught amongst us. Thankes be to God, wee have here plenty of preaching, and diligent catechizing, with strickt and carefull exercise, and good and commendable orders to bring our people into a christian conversation with whom we have to doe withall. And thus wee doubt not but God will be with us, and *if God be with us, who can be against us?*”

In 1629, the first child was born at Salem. His name was John Massey, and he was a son of Jeffrey Massey, a companion of Roger Conant. The cradle in which he was rocked is still preserved. At a church meeting, in 1703, the old church bible was presented to him as the “first town-born child.” He died in 1709.

For a time, Salem increased so slowly that Ipswich and Lynn were before it in importance; but in fourteen or fifteen years after the arrival of Endicott, the fisheries had been commenced with

success, and all other towns had been left behind in commercial enterprise. The township in 1637 comprehended, together with its present limits, Beverly, Danvers, Manchester, Marblehead, Middleton, a part of Lynn, Topsfield and Wenham.

In 1636, the first Quarter Court was held here.

In the early days of the town, that part called the Neck, was a place of considerable business; but the trade gradually passed up South river, and became settled in the sections where it is at present found.

In 1650, William Hawthorn, of Salem, was speaker of the House of Representatives. He is the first person whose name appears on record in that capacity.

In 1661, eighteen Quakers were publicly punished. About the same time, a number were executed at Boston.

In 1663, the first prison was built.

In 1678, Salem had eightyfive houses and three hundred polls.

The spring and summer of 1692 afford the darkest passage in the whole history of this town. It was then that the witchcraft delusion prevailed. The town suffered greatly by the excitement, losing by removal, a fourth part of her population. The witches were executed on a hill in the westerly part of the town, ever since known as Gallows hill. The house in which some of them were examined is the mansion still standing in Essex street, upon the west corner of North street. It was built by Hon. Jonathan Curwin.

Governor Bradstreet died at Salem in 1697, at the age of ninetyfive. His residence was on the site of the present mansion of the widow of the late

Joseph Augustus Peabody. A drawing of his house is in the room of the Historical Society.

In 1698, a great fire occurred here. It raged in the most thickly settled part of the town; and property to the amount of five thousand pounds was destroyed.

The first Alms house was erected in 1713.

The East church (Dr Flint's) was built in 1718.

The old Episcopal church, which was demolished a year or two since to give place for the new stone edifice, was built in 1733. The slabs in the new church, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments, are upwards of a hundred years old.

In 1773, the pavement of Essex street, between Court and North streets, was completed. It was the first ever laid in Salem. The pavement of the same street, from Court to Newbury street, was completed in 1792. Liberty and Neptune streets were paved in 1799.

The North church (North street) was built in 1773, and the Tabernacle was built in 1777.

This town was early engaged in an extensive commerce, which was the means of making her name known and her influence felt, in almost every portion of the world; we need but to turn back a few pages of history to find her occupying a most enviable position. But she was too successful for her own welfare; having become overladen with wealth, she ceased in a degree to put forth her energies, and since the last war, her friends have been called to lament the general decline of her prosperity and enterprise. Yet we trust the time is not far distant when, perhaps by some other path than that of commerce, she will again ascend as one of the brightest stars of the Union.

Salem is located in latitude $42^{\circ} 35'$ north, and in longitude $70^{\circ} 47'$ west. The chief settlement is on a peninsula formed by two inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers. The town is bounded east by the harbor, southwest by Lynn, southeast by Marblehead, and northwest by Danvers. The whole township, including the islands, contains 5429 acres. The compact part of the town is about a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in width. North Fields, or those parts lying beyond North river, contain 490 acres. South Fields, or those parts lying between South and Forest rivers, contain 600 acres. The easterly point of the township, called the Neck, contains 146 acres. The lands in South and North Fields are in a good state of cultivation; but those lying west of the principal settlement are rocky, and incapable of that degree of culture desirable, though there are in this section one or two valuable farms.

A few of the principal Islands belonging to the town, perhaps deserve something more than a general notice. *Winter Island* lies on the north side of the entrance to the harbor, and contains 33 acres. Upon the eastern point, Fort Pickering is located. The naval ship Essex was built upon this island. *Baker's Island*, on which the light houses are erected, contains 55 acres. The lights were first shown on the night of the 3d of January, 1798. *Misery* (Great) contains 82 acres, and is at half tide joined to *Little Misery*, by a bar, then above water. Little Misery contains three acres, and lies opposite Baker's Island, making the northern side of the channel. Beside these, there are a few other small islands, lying near Marblehead, and about the entrance of the harbor.

There are three ponds in the town. *Spring*

Pond, on the bounds of Lynn, has a surface of 60 acres, and is a beautiful sheet of water. The adjacent scenery is of the most romantic character, and to the lover of nature will well repay a summer morning's visit. There are also two ponds near the Marblehead line, called *Coy Pond* and *Deep Pond*.

POPULATION.

In 1632, the number of families in Salem did not exceed 40 ; in 1638, there were about 900 inhabitants ; in 1677, Beverly having been set off nine years before, there were about 1,400 inhabitants ; in 1733, about 5,000 ; in 1762, 4,123, Danvers having been incorporated five years before ; in 1765, 4,427 ; in 1786, 6,700 ; in 1790, 7,921 ; in 1800, 9,457 ; in 1810, 12,613 ; in 1820, 12,731 ; in 1830, 13,886.

Ratable Polls, 3,194.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Joseph Cloutman.

Town Treasurer—Jonathan Hodges.

Selectmen—Perley Putnam, Nehemiah Brown, George Peabody, John Stone, Samuel Holman, Jr.

Assessors—Samuel Holman, Jonathan Perley, James Ropes.

Overseers of the Poor—David Perkins, Holten J. Breed, Robert Peele, Jr., Francis Peabody, John Bertram, Thomas Barker, Daniel Rugg, William Sutton, Joseph G. Waters.

PHYSICIANS.

Oliver Hubbard, Joseph Torrey, Samuel Johnson, Abel L. Pierson, George Choate, John G. Treadwell, Edward A. Holyoke, Benjamin Cox, Jr., Elisha Quimby, Nathaniel Peabody, (dentist) A. J. Bellows, Horatio Robinson.

LAWYERS.

Leveret Saltonstall, Benjamin Merrill, John G. King, Larkin Thorndike, Solomon S. Whipple, Ebenezer Shillaber, Joseph G. Waters, Asahel Huntington, Stephen P. Webb, David Roberts, George Wheatland, Nathaniel J. Lord, Charles A. Andrew, Francis H. Silsbee, George H. Devereux, John S. Williams, Joseph H. Prince, Jonathan C. Perkins.

POLICE COURT.

Judge.—Elisha Mack.

Special Justices.—Ezekiel Savage, Joseph G. Waters.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND QUORUM.

Moses Townsend, John Punchard, John Prince, Jr. Ezekiel Savage, Benjamin Merrill, Leveret Saltonstall, Daniel A. White, Amos Choate, D. L. Pickman, John G. King, Joseph Winn, Elisha Mack, John Saunders, Jonathan P. Saunders, Frederick Howes, Joseph G. Waters, Ralph H. French, Solomon S. Whipple, Asahel Huntington.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Henry Elkins, G. S. Johonnot, Samuel Ropes, Larkin Thorndike, Jonathan Hodges, William Story, John W. Treadwell, David Putnam, Thomas Needham, Stephen C. Phillips, E. Shillaber, John Russell, Humphrey Devereux, Warwick Palfray, Jr., Perley Putnam, Joseph G. Sprague, William Mansfield, E. Hersey Derby, Stephen P. Webb, David Roberts, Nathaniel J. Lord, George Wheatland, Oliver Carlton, Nathaniel West, John S. Williams.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Ezekiel Savage, John Punchard, Jonathan P. Saunders, Joseph G. Waters, Stephen P. Webb, Joseph Cloutman.

DEPUTY SHERIFF AND CORONERS.

Deputy Sheriff.—Nehemiah Brown.

Coroners.—John Punchard, Thomas Needham, Nehemiah Brown.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Church.—Unitarian Congregational. This church was organized on the 6th of August 1629, (O. S.) and was the first Protestant church formed in the new world. The brethren worshipping at Plymouth belonged to a church which remained at Leyden, and are supposed not to have established themselves as a distinct church until after the formation of this at Salem. The church was erected on the broad principles of Protestantism, the original covenant consisting of these words : "We covenant with our Lord, and one with another ; and we do bind ourselves in the presence of God, to walk together in all his ways, according as he is pleased to reveal himself unto us." Six years afterward the covenant was enlarged and renewed ; and this second covenant has generally been quoted as the original one ; but the error was very recently discovered by Rev. S. M. Worcester, of the Tabernacle church. Present place of worship, a brick edifice, on Higginson Square. Senior pastor, John Prince. Junior pastor, Charles W. Upham. The succession of pastors follows :

| Settled | | Native Place. | Died or Res. |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1629 | Francis Higginson, | England, | 1630 |
| 1629 | Samuel Skelton, | England, | 1634 |
| 1631 | Roger Williams, | Wales, | 1635 |
| 1636 | Hugh Peters, | Fowey, Eng. | 1641 |
| 1640 | Edward Norris, | England, | 1658 |
| 1660 | John Higginson, | England, | 1708 |
| 1683 | Nicholas Noyes, | Newbury, | 1717 |
| 1714 | George Curwen, | Salem, | 1717 |
| 1718 | Samuel Fiske, | Braintree, | 1735 |
| 1736 | John Sparhawk, | Bristol, | 1755 |
| 1755 | Thomas Barnard, | Andover, | 1776 |
| 1772 | Asa Dunbar, | Bridgewater, | 1779 |
| 1779 | John Prince, | Boston, | |
| 1824 | Charles W. Upham, | St Johns. | |

The above list contains some names which will ever

be bright upon the historical page of their times. Roger Williams, and his successor, Hugh Peters, were men whose influence was felt not only among the rude settlements upon the American shore, but in the councils of Europe. Williams the reader well knows, was banished from the New England settlements on account of certain opinions which he cherished, and sought refuge beyond the colonial jurisdiction. Strong indeed must have been his reliance upon the guidance and protection of his God, when he took his way through the wilderness, the storms of winter howling around him, to pitch his tent in the country of the Narragansets, beyond the hope of succor or sympathy; and what can we imagine to have been his feelings, when, a short time afterward, on the occasion of founding a church from the little band who had followed to attend on his ministrations, in the fulness of his heart, he gave utterance to these words: "The Providence of God hath found out a place for us among the savages, where we may peaceably worship God according to our consciences, a privilege which hath been denied us in all christian countries where we have ever been." "In Salem," says Bentley, "every person loved Mr Williams. He had no personal enemies under any pretence. All valued his friendship." And the name of Peters is equally celebrated. He was a man of strong mental powers which were ever directed, with the greatest ardor, towards the accomplishment of any object of which his judgment approved, and Sir Fernando Gorges, speaks of him as a "famous servant of Christ." His end was tragical; he suffered as one of the regicides after the restoration.

Episcopal Church.—Gathered in 1629. Present place of worship, a stone edifice, on St Peter, corner of Brown Street. Rector, John A. Vaughan. This was the first Episcopal church constituted in New England.

Friends.—Organized 1657. Place of worship, corner of Pine and Warren Streets.

East Church.—Unitarian Congregational. Gath-

ered, Nov. 14, 1718. Place of worship, eastern part of Essex Street. Pastor, James Flint ; settled, 1821.

Tabernacle.—Orthodox Congregational. Constituted, 1735. Place of worship, Court, corner of Marlborough Street. Pastor, Samuel M. Worcester. Mr Worcester was settled Dec. 3, 1834.

North Church.—Unitarian Congregational. Organized July 19, 1772. Place of worship, a stone edifice on Essex, near North Street. Pastor, John Brazer. Mr Brazer was settled Nov. 14, 1820.

South Church.—Orthodox Congregational. Formed Feb. 15, 1775. Place of worship, Chesnut Street. Pastor, Brown Emerson. Mr Emerson was settled April 24, 1805.

Howard Street Church.—Orthodox Congregational. Formed as Presbyterian, 1802 ; changed to Congregational, April 21, 1828. Place of worship, Howard Street. Pastor, George B. Cheever. Mr Cheever was settled Feb. 13, 1833.

First Baptist.—Organized 1804. Place of worship, Marlborough Street. Pastor, John Wayland.

Christian.—Organized 1806. Place of worship, Herbert Street. Pastor, William Andrew.

Universalist.—Place of worship, Rust Street ; dedicated, June 22, 1809. Pastor, Lemuel Willis. Mr Willis was installed March 25, 1829.

St Mary's.—Roman Catholic. Organized 1810. Place of worship, Mall, corner of Forrester Street ; built 1821. Priest, John D. Brady. Mass celebrated daily.

Methodist.—Place of worship Sewall Street. Pastor, J. Downing.

Independent.—Unitarian Congregational. Organized 1824. Place of worship, Barton Square. Pastor, James W. Thompson. Mr Thompson was settled March 7, 1832.

Second Baptist.—Organized, 1826. Place of worship, St Peter Street. Pastor, Joseph Banvard.

Crombie Street Church.—Orthodox Congregational. Formed May 3, 1832. Pastor, William Williams. Mr Williams was settled at the formation of the church.

Bethel.—Perhaps we should mention in this connexion, the Seamen's Bethel, which is located on Derby Street, and supported by the Moral Society. The preacher at present stationed there is Rev. Mr Carlton.

BANKS.

[The discounts are not confined to particular days.]

Salem Bank—Essex Street. Capital, \$250,000. *President*, George Peabody. *Cashier*, Charles M. Endicott. *Directors*, Joseph Peabody, George Peabody, Daniel A. White, Benjamin Merrill, Thomas P. Bancroft, Charles M. Endicott, William Stickney.

Merchants Bank.—Essex Street. Capital \$400,000. *President*, John W. Treadwell. *Cashier*, Francis H. Silsbee. *Directors*, John W. Treadwell, Joseph Winn, Zach. F. Silsbee, Nathaniel Silsbee, Jr., S. C. Phillips, D. Cummins, Benjamin Cox.

Exchange Bank.—Essex Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, Gideon Tucker. *Cashier*, John Chadwick. *Directors*, George Cleveland, Nathaniel Saltonstall, John C. Lee, George H. Devereux.

Commercial Bank.—Central Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, William Sutton. *Cashier*, Edward H. Payson. *Directors*, Philip Chase, John Stone, Samuel Brooks, Edward Stanley, Caleb Smith, John Bertram, Moses Black, Joseph G. Waters.

Asiatic Bank.—Essex Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, Thomas P. Pingree. *Cashier*, William H. Foster. *Directors*, N. W. Neal, R. Brookhouse, J. B. Osgood, David Moore, Nathan Endicott, George Wheatland, G. G. Newhall, J. F. Allen.

Mercantile Bank.—Central Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, David Putnam. *Cashier*, Stephen Webb. *Directors*, Joel Bowker, Stephen Fogg, Larkin Thorndike, Pyam Dodge, Samuel Chamberlain, P. E. Webster, William Ball, Henry Grant.

Naumkeag Bank.—Essex Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, David Pingree. *Cashier*, Joseph G. Sprague. *Directors*, Benjamin Fabens, Henry Whipple, George West, Richard Savary, John Nor-

ris, Henry Cook, Benjamin W. Stone, Stephen W. Shepard, Jonas Warren, Philip R. Southwick.

Bank of General Interest.—Central Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, John Russell. *Cashier*, William H. Russell. *Directors*, P. I. Farnham, Jonathan Holman, Caleb Foote, John W. Fenno, John Russell, Charles Treadwell.

Savings Bank.—Central Building. This institution was incorporated in 1818. Open every Wednesday, from 12 o'clock, M. till 1, P. M., except on the third Wednesday of every month, when it is open from 11 till 1. Sums as low as a dollar are received in deposit. The rate of interest allowed is four per cent. and every five years the surplus interest, after deducting the necessary expenses of the institution, is divided among the depositors. The annual meeting is on the third Wednesday of January. Deposits are received from residents of Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Danvers and Lynn. *President*, Joseph Peabody. *Treasurer*, Daniel Bray.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Salem Marine.—Essex Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, Frederick Howes. *Secretary*, Edward Seccomb.

Union Marine—Essex Street. Capital, \$100,000. *President*, Moses Townsend. *Secretary*, William Sage.

Commercial.—Essex Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, George Cleaveland. *Secretary*, William Cleaveland.

Oriental.—Fire and Marine. Essex Street. Capital, \$200,000. *President*, Nathan Endicott. *Secretary*, Nathan Peirce, Jr.

Essex.—Fire and Marine. Essex Street. Capital, \$100,000. *President*, Charles Treadwell. *Secretary*, William H. Foster.

Essex Mutual.—(Fire.) Court Street. *President*, George Nichols. *Secretary*, John H. Nichols.

SCHOOLS.

The public schools are as follows : 1 Latin Gram-

mar, about 45 scholars. Teacher's salary, \$1000. 1 English High School, about 70 scholars. Teacher's salary, \$1000. 6 English Schools, averaging 80 scholars apiece, each teacher's salary, \$600. 1 English School for colored children, of both sexes, 50 scholars, teacher's salary, \$600. 2 High Schools for girls, 137 scholars each, teachers' salaries, \$600. 7 Primary Schools, female teachers, salaries, \$150.

The whole amount paid by the town for the last 10 years has averaged, \$10 500 per annum.

Private Schools.—There are in all 47 private schools, in which 500 males and 792 females were instructed last year. Some of these schools are of very high standing. The whole amount paid for private instruction, was \$20,672 ; averaging \$16 per scholar.

LIBRARIES.

Salem Athenæum.—Incorporated, 1810. Number of volumes 7,500.

Essex Circulating Library.—Established 1816. Kept by John M. Ives, Essex Street. Number of volumes, 3000.

A Circulating Library, kept by Hannah Harris, Essex Street, 3000 volumes.

Salem Mechanic Association's Library, formed in 1822, 750 volumes.

Colman's Circulating Library, Essex Street, 500 volumes.

The Essex Historical Society, located in this town, have a small but valuable library, at their Room over Salem Bank.

Besides the above there are many libraries of less note, attached to different societies and churches.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Engineers, who have the entire charge of the whole fire department, consists of the following gentlemen: William Sutton, David Pulsifer, Jr., Nathaniel Weston, William Peele, Thomas Farless, Samuel W. Stickney, Benjamin P. Chamberlain.

There are nine Engines, all in good condition, viz:

- No. 1, Reliance, 250 feet of leading hose, 12 buckets, 2 torches, 5 pair of spanners, 2 axes. Place of deposit, Essex Street, near East meetinghouse.
- No. 2, Rapid, 15 feet of suction hose, 200 feet of leading hose, 11 buckets, 3 torches, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pair of spanners, 1 axe. Place of deposit, Bath Street, near Franklin building.
- No. 3, Federal, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet of suction hose, 200 feet of leading hose, 12 buckets, 4 torches, 4 pair of spanners, 2 axes. Place of deposit, S. Salem, corner Lafayette and South Streets.
- No. 4, Lafayette, 15 feet of suction hose, 100 feet of leading hose, 4 buckets, 2 torches, 3 pair of spanners, 2 axes. Place of deposit, Market Wharf.
- No. 5, Essex, 15 feet of suction hose, 240 feet of leading hose, 12 buckets, 1 torch, 3 pair of spanners, 2 axes. Place of deposit, Court Street, near Hay Scales.
- No. 6, Pennsylvania, 18 feet of suction hose, 250 feet of leading hose, 12 buckets, 6 torches, 6 pair of spanners, 2 axes. Place of deposit, Beckford Street.
- No. 7, Adams, 17 feet of suction hose, 200 feet of leading hose, 12 buckets, 2 torches, 8 pair of spanners, 1 axe. Place of deposit, Boston Street, near town bridge.
- No. 8, Active, 15 feet of suction hose, 180 feet of leading hose, 12 buckets, 2 torches, 2 pair of spanners, 1 axe. Place of deposit, North Salem.
- No. 9, Exchange, 12 feet of suction hose, 203 feet of leading hose, 12 buckets, 2 torches, 3 pair of spanners, 2 axes. Place of deposit, Bridge Street, near the centre.

One Hose Company, with 550 feet of leading hose ; 2 hose carriages ; 8 torches ; 12 pair of spanners ; place of deposit, Market Wharf.

One Hook and Ladder Company, with 1 carriage ; 5 ladders ; 3 hooks ; 1 torch and 2 axes ; place of deposit, Court Street, near the Hay Scales.

SAIL CARRIAGES.

No. 1, Essex Street, near East Meetinghouse, 1 carriage, 5 sails, 1 hook, 1 ladder, 1 torch.

No. 2, Court Street, near Hay Scales, 1 carriage, 5 sails, 2 hooks, 1 ladder, 1 torch.

No. 3, Boston Street, near town bridge, 1 carriage, 5 sails, 2 hooks, 1 ladder, 2 torches.

Engine No. 1, is a receiving engine, taking its station near the fire. Engines No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, take their stations at the fountains. Firewards and Directors assigned to these Engines, immediately cause the hose to be extended towards the fire ; and if no engine should be there to receive the water, they play on the fire until otherwise ordered by the engineers.

Engines No. 5, 7, and 8, together with sail carriage No. 3, are designated to attend the alarm of fire at Danvers.

Engines No. 2, 5, 8, and 9, together with sail carriage No. 2, to attend the alarm of fire in Beverly.

Engines No. 2, and 3, to attend the alarm of fire in Marblehead, with the hose attached to each engine.

Engine No. 6, is to be despatched for Boston, in case of a requisition of its services.

MILITARY.

Salem Light Infantry.—George H. Devereux, *Captain*.

Mechanic Light Infantry.—*Captain*, James Chamberlain. *Lieutenant*, James Kimball. *Ensign*, Jonathan L. Kimball.

Salem Artillery.—*Captain*, Robert Kimball. *First Lieutenant*, Stephen Whittemore. *Second Lieutenant*, Samuel C. Putnam.

The Salem Independent Cadets are located in this town; they form a divisionary corps, and are spoken of as they occur in the division.

Besides the above there are four companies of Infantry of the line.

SHIPPING, CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS, ETC.

The district of Salem includes Beverly. Custom house, Derby street, opposite Derby wharf.

Tonnage.—The tonnage of the district is 34,906 tons.

Number and Description of Vessels.—Ships, 30; barks, 12; brigs, 70; schooners, 124; sloops, 14.

OFFICERS.

Collector—James Miller.

Naval Officer—John Swasey.

Surveyor—Joseph Noble.

Deputy Collector—William W. Oliver.

Deputy Naval Officer—Z. Burchmore, jr.

Weighers and Gaugers—Perley Putnam, William Story, Jonathan Holman, Thomas West.

Measurer—John Saunders.

Inspectors—William Lee, James Cheever, Henry Prince, Cyrus Chase, Stephen Burchmore, William Webb, John Ingersoll, William Allen, Henry Tibbets, Joseph Jones, Eben Slocum, Devereux Dennis.

Boatmen—Robert Peele, William Tozzer.

Surveyor, (Beverly)—Aaron Foster.

Inspector, (Beverly)—Jonathan H. Lovett.

WATCHMEN.

Captain, Robert Barr.

John Allen, Joseph Wheeler, Nathaniel Swan, Samuel Abbott, Benjamin Proctor, George Berry, Nathaniel Berry.

Joseph Grant, late captain of the watch, performed his nightly rounds for sixteen successive years.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Lafayette Coffee House, Essex street—Joseph S. Leavitt.

Mansion House, Essex street, West place—Joseph S. Leavitt, by assistant.

Salem Hotel, Essex street—Thomas Nurs.

Salem Caravansary, on old Boston road—J. W. Chapman.

NEWSPAPERS.

Salem Gazette. This is the oldest paper in the county. Commenced 1773; in politics, whig; published every Tuesday and Friday morning, by Foote & Chisholm, at \$4 per annum. Office, Holyoke place.

Essex Register. Established in 1800; in politics, whig; published every Monday and Thursday morning, by Palfray & Chapman, at \$4 per annum. Office, Central Building.

Salem Observer. Established 1822; in politics, neutral; published every Saturday morning, by W. & S. B. Ives, at \$2 per annum. Office, Essex, corner of Court street.

Salem Mercury. Established 1831; in politics, whig; published every Wednesday morning, by Foote & Chisholm, at \$1 25 per annum. Office, Holyoke place.

Commercial Advertiser. Established 1832; in politics, democratic; published every Wednesday morning, by Palfray & Cook, at \$2 per annum. Office, Central Building.

Landmark.—Established 1834. This paper is of an orthodox religious character, and in some degree assumes a political character. Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, by Ferdinand Andrews, at \$4 00 per annum. Office, Essex, corner of Liberty street.

ALMS HOUSE.

Superintendent of Farm—John Day.

Treasurer, General Agent and Clerk—Joel Powers.

This establishment is under excellent management. Average number of inmates, 140. A school is kept throughout the year, for the instruction of the children, and religious services are performed every Sabbath.

TOWN PUMPS.

2 in English street, near Derby street.

1 in Derby, near Turner street.

2 in “ “ the Custom house.

2 in Essex, near Herbert street.

- 2 in Neptune, near Elm street.
- 2 in Liberty street, near the centre.
- 2 foot of Central street.
- 2 in Derby square.
- 2 in Washington, corner of Essex street.
- 2 in Bridge, near Pleasant street.
- 2 in East, near Essex street.
- 2 in Essex, near Daniels street.
- 2 in Bath, near Newbury street.
- 2 in Brown, near Winter street.
- 2 in St Peter, near Brown Street.
- 2 in Marlborough street, near Court house.
- 1 in South Salem, near corner of Peabody street.
- 2 in South Salem, near Putnam's store.
- 2 in Mill, near Norman street.
- 2 in High street, near the centre.
- 1 in Crombie street, near the centre.
- 2 in Essex, near Summer street.
- 2 " " Hamilton street.
- 2 " " Flint street.
- 2 in Essex street, near Buffum's corner.
- 1 in Sewall street, near the centre.
- 2 in North Salem.
- 2 in Federal, near North street.
- 2 " " Beckford street.
- 2 " " Dean street.
- 2 in Boston, near Federal street.
- 2 in Boston street, near C. Smith's store.

POST OFFICE.

The gross amount of postage accruing for the year ending July 5, 1835, was \$7,231 76.

Office hours, from 7, A. M., till 1, P. M.; from 2½ till 8, P. M.

Postmaster, Ebenezer Putnam.

As the mail arrangement is essentially altered at different seasons, it was thought best to omit the arrivals and departures.

STREETS.

The streets of this town run somewhat irregularly; which circumstance renders it impossible to state ex-

actly the location and course of each, in reference to the points of the compass; but the following general directions may be found sufficient for most purposes.

Essex, the most noted street, runs directly through the town, from the turnpike to Collins's cove, winding very much in its course, though that portion between North and Newbury streets is very nearly east and west.

Streets lying south of Essex and west of Summer street.—Warren, Flint, Green, Circus, Pine, Broad, Chesnut, Pickering, Cambridge. Summer street runs from Essex, opposite North, in a southerly direction.

Streets lying west of North street, between Essex street and North river.—Dean, Carpenter, Munroe, Lynn, River, Andover, Goodhue, Aborn, Beckford, Federal. North street runs from Essex street over North Bridge.

Boston street runs from the head of Essex street to Danvers. May street lies nearly opposite the head of Essex street.

Between Summer and Washington streets.—High, Creek, Norman, Crombie, Barton square. Washington street runs south from Essex, opposite Court. Mill street commences at the south end of Washington, and sweeps round toward South Salem.

Between North and Court streets.—Sewall, Lynde, Marlborough. Court street runs from Forrester to Essex street. Forrester street runs along the margin of North River, from North to Bridge street.

Between Washington and Central streets.—Short, Front; Higginson square, Derby square. Central street runs from Essex to the corner of Front street, and there meets Lafayette street, which leads over South Bridge.

Between Court and St Peter streets.—Rust, Ash, County, Church; Jeffrey court is on the north side of Court street, near the Court house. St Peter street runs from Forrester to Essex street.

Between Central and Union streets.—Fish, Charter,

Vine, Water, Liberty, Elm, Walnut, Neptune. Union street runs from Essex, nearly opposite Franklin building, to Derby street.

Derby street, on the south of Essex, commences at the south end of Neptune, and runs, nearly parallel with Essex, to the Neck gate.

Between St Peter and Pleasant streets.—Brown, Howard, Newbury, Williams, Mall, Oliver, Winter, Bath. Pleasant street runs from Essex, along the east side of the Common (or Washington square) to Bridge street.

Bridge street commences at the termination of Forester street, near the Roman Catholic church, and runs to Beverly bridge.

Streets running from Pleasant east of Essex.—East, Briggs, Andrew, Pickman, Spring.

Streets on the west of Bridge street.—Northey, Lemon, Saunders, March.

Between Union and Hardy streets.—Herbert, Curtis, Orange, Daniels. Hardy street runs from Essex (East church being on the corner) to Derby street.

Between Hardy street and Neck gate.—Turner, Carlton, Becket, English, Webb, Allen.

Streets in South Salem.—A part of Lafayette, leading from the bridge, Peabody, Harbor, Dow, Salem, South, Pond.

Streets in North Salem.—A part of North, leading from the bridge; Mason, leading towards Paradise; and several others not named.

It may be mentioned that there are a number of streets here and there, particularly in the outskirts of the town, without names.

NEWS AND READING ROOMS.

East India Marine Hall Room—Kept in the East India Marine Building.

New England Room—Essex, corner of Liberty street.

Whig Room—Holyoke place.

Democratic Room—Central building.

SALEM.

BY LAWS.

The following extracts from the By Laws of the town it is thought may prove useful to many.

Bonfires. It is ordered—That no person or persons shall make any bonfire, or set on fire any wood, straw, shavings, or other combustible matter, by night or by day, in any street, lane, alley or yard, in this town, under the penalty of *three dollars* for every such offence. *Provided, nevertheless*, that this order shall not be understood or intended to prevent any mechanic or other person from kindling such fire near his house or shop, at any time during the daylight only, as may be absolutely necessary in his occupation; and *provided also*, that some suitable person watch the same while it shall continue burning.

Ashes, how to be kept. It is ordered—That no person shall keep any ashes in vessels made of wood; under the penalty of *two dollars* for every such offence.

Regulations as to Gunpowder. It is ordered—That no person or persons shall keep in any dwelling house, shop, store, or other building, occupied by him or them, in this town, more than twenty *five* pounds of gunpowder, which quantity shall be kept in a tin or copper cannister, with a secure top; under the penalty of *five dollars* for every such offence.

Fire-Ladders. It is ordered—That no person shall take from its place of deposit any fire-ladder, without permission from the chairman or committee of the firewards of this town, or from the society or persons to whom such ladder may belong; under the penalty of *three dollars* for every such offence.

Fire not to be carried open, &c. It is ordered—That no person or persons shall carry fire from any house or place within this town, to any other house or place within the same, except in some vessel which shall secure the fire from being driven about by the wind, or scattered; under the penalty of *fifty cents* for every such offence.

Against smoking in the streets. It is ordered—That no person shall smoke any pipe or cigar in any street, highway, lane or public building, in this town, by day

or by night; under the penalty of *three dollars* for every such offence.

Lighted candles. It is ordered—That no person or persons shall carry a lighted candle or lamp into any ropewalk, twine or line manufactory, barn or stable, in this town, unless in a tight lanthorn; under the penalty of *five dollars* for every such offence.

Guns and Pistols not to be fired. It is ordered—That no person shall fire any gun or pistol charged with ball or shot, within half a mile of the compact part of this town, in a direction whereby the lives of any of the inhabitants being in such part of the town may be endangered; under the penalty of *two dollars* for every such offence. And no person shall fire any gun or pistol within the limits of the town after sunset, under a penalty of *two dollars* for every such offence.

Foot-ball. It is ordered—That no person shall play at foot-ball, or any other ball, beat any hoop, throw any stone, brickbat or snow-ball, in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of this town; under the penalty of *one dollar* for every such offence; which penalty shall be paid by the parent or guardian of the person offending, when such person shall be under age.

Horses not to be let loose, &c. It is ordered—That no horse or horse kind shall be turned out loose, or suffered to go at large, or go to water, in this town, without a suitable person to lead him; under a penalty of *one dollar* for every such offence, to be paid by the owner thereof.

Manner of driving Carts, Carriages, &c. It is ordered—That no ox cart, wagon of burthen, trucks or sled, drawn either by horses or cattle, or partly by each, shall be suffered to pass through any of the streets lanes or alleys of this town, but at a footpace, or common walk, nor without a sufficient driver, who during such passage shall keep with such cart, wagon, trucks or sled, and carefully observe and attend to such methods as may best serve to keep such horse, horses, or cattle under proper command: and if such cart, wagon, trucks or sled be drawn by horses, the driver shall constantly keep by the head of the thill or

hindmost horse or horses; and if drawn by one horse only, then he shall constantly keep by the head of such horse, or shall always keep in his hand a halter fastened to the head of such thill or hindmost horse, or such single horse, in such manner as to give him full command of such horse or horses: or he may be in the carriage drawn by such horses; in which case, he shall have a bridle with bits in the mouth or mouths of the horse or horses drawing the same, with reins fastened to said bits in such manner as to give the driver full command of such horse or horses; on penalty of forfeiting *two dollars* for every such offence.

And it is further ordered—That no person riding or driving faster than a walk, shall turn short round the corner of any street, lane or alley; under the penalty of *one dollar* for every such offence.

Against Rudeness and Disorder in the Streets. It is ordered—That whosoever shall assemble with others in a disorderly manner, in any street or near any dwelling house in this town, or who shall insult any person within the town, or be guilty of rude or disorderly behavior, or use indecent or profane language in any street or near any dwelling house in this town, to the annoyance or disturbance of any of the inhabitants thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *five dollars* for every such offence, to be recovered by complaint or information to a justice of the peace; one moiety to the use of the poor of the town, and the other to the use of the person who shall inform or prosecute for the same.

And it is further ordered—That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of police, and constables of the town to complain and give information on oath to some justice of the peace, of all breaches of this By Law; to order all persons who shall be assembled as aforesaid, or who shall commit any of the offences aforesaid in their presence, to disperse, and if they shall refuse or neglect so to do, then to apprehend such as he shall judge to be the principal offenders, and carry the same forthwith before some justice of the peace, and give information to him on oath, of the offence committed by such person or persons.

Prosecutions. It is ordered—That all prosecutions for offences against the By Laws and orders of the said town, shall be commenced within one year from the commission of the offence, and not afterwards.

STAGES.

FOR BOSTON.

Salem and Boston Stage Company.—Seats taken at Lafayette Coffee House, Salem Hotel, at the office in Court Street, or at the office in West Place. William Manning, *Agent*. Leaving every day except Sunday, and returning the same day : 3 at 7, A. M. ; 2 at half past 7 ; 1 at 8 ; 1 at 9 ; 1 at 10 ; 1 at 2, P. M. ; 1 at 2½ ; 1 at 4. On Sunday 1 at 4, P. M. The hours, as here stated, are in accordance with the general arrangement ; but for some weeks, during the shortest days of winter, the times for starting are half an hour later. In addition to these, intermediate stages run, say 4 per day, on week days.

Osborn's Line.—Office, Essex Street, nearly opposite the Market. One, daily, except Sunday, starting at 7, A. M., and returning in the afternoon.

Eastern Line.—The stages of the great eastern line pass through this town, leaving the Coffee House as follows : half past 10, A. M. ; half past 2, P. M. ; half past 3, P. M. ; 4 and 6, P. M. ; and rarely a day passes without two or more extras.

FOR OTHER PLACES.

Beside the Boston Stages, there are many others, running to every section of the county, seats in which may be taken at the Coffee House, or Hotel. The Gloucester stage, through Beverly and Manchester, leaves the Coffee House at 1, P. M., daily. The Lynn stage leaves forenoon and afternoon. The Marblehead stage, also forenoon and afternoon. About ten or twelve stages pass daily on the eastern route, &c. &c.

LOCAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

Salem Moral Society.—Organized 1819. The object of this society is the moral and religious instruc-

tion of the poor. Their funds are employed in the establishment of Sabbath and other schools, in the support of agents to preach the gospel, and in the distribution of Bibles, Testaments and religious tracts. The Bethel, on Derby Street, is supported by this Society. A Sabbath School is attached to the Bethel, comprising about 80 scholars.

President, Joseph G. Sprague. *Vice President*, William Goodhue. *Secretary*, Samuel W. Stickney. *Treasurer*, Nathan Putnam. *Managers*, Eben Dodge, Nathaniel Appleton, Parker Brown, Elijah Porter, Joseph Hale, Albert J. Bellows, John M. Ives.

Salem Lyceum.—Formed 1830. A course of lectures in the various departments of literature and science are instituted every year by this association, and are well attended.

President, Charles W. Upham. *Vice President*, A. L. Pierson. *Recording Secretary*, S. W. Stickney. *Corresponding Secretary*, William H. Brooks. *Treasurer*, Henry Whipple. *Managers*, Caleb Foote, Henry K. Oliver, Francis Peabody, Charles Lawrence, Thomas Spenser, Benjamin Cox, Jr., John A. Vaughan, Nathaniel Peabody, Oliver Carlton, Edward A. Holyoke.

Salem East India Marine Society.—Incorporated 1801. This society is composed of persons who have actually navigated the seas beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, as masters or supercargoes of vessels belonging to Salem. Their objects are : To bestow charities on such widows and children of deceased members as need assistance : To collect such facts as may tend to the improvement and security of navigation : To form a museum of natural and artificial curiosities. Their museum is now very valuable, containing many thousands of curiosities arranged in the most perfect order. Members have the privilege of introducing any friends or strangers whom they please, to the museum ; no admission fee being in any case required.

President, William Fettyplace. *Recording Secre-*

tary, John F. Allen. *Corresponding Secretary*, Charles Lawrence. *Treasurer*, John B. Osgood.

Salem Marine Society.—This society was instituted March 25, 1766, and was incorporated, 1771. They are proprietors of Franklin Building, which was presented to them by Thomas Perkins, in 1830. *Master*, Samuel Cook. *Treasurer*, David Pingree. *Clerk*, Nathaniel Knight.

East India Marine Hall Corporation.—Incorporated, June 7, 1824. They are proprietors of the East India Marine Hall Building. *Directors*, William H. Neal, Emery Johnson. *Clerk*, John F. Allen. *Treasurer*, John B. Osgood.

Salem Dispensary.—Incorporated, 1831. Object, to afford medical advice and relief to the sick poor of the town. *Board of Managers*—Joseph Peabody, *President*; Henry Whipple, *Secretary and Treasurer*. Benjamin Pickman, Daniel A. White, William Dean, John Brazer, Abel L. Pierson, Gideon Barstow, Charles Lawrence, William Micklefield, P. I. Farnham.

Marine Bible Society—for the District of Salem and Beverly.—Formed Sept. 1820. *President*, Parker Brown. *Vice President*, Michael Carlton. *Treasurer*, Daniel Lang. *Secretary*, Henry Whipple.

Bible Society of Salem and Vicinity.—Incorporated, Feb. 1811. This society was instituted for the purpose of raising a fund, by voluntary contribution, to be appropriated in procuring Bibles and Testaments, to be distributed among those who are destitute of the sacred Scriptures, and cannot conveniently be supplied without the aid of others. *President*, Leveret Saltonstall. *Secretary*, John Brazer. *Treasurer*, John Stone. *Trustees*, Benjamin Pickman, Brown Emerson, S. C. Phillips, S. M. Worcester.

Naumkeag Fire Club.—Instituted for the purpose of rendering effective aid in protecting each others' property when endangered by fire. Number of members, 60. *President*, Benjamin F. Browne. *Secretary*, Joseph Chisholm.

Young Men's Temperance Society.—The object of

this Society is indicated by its title. *President*, S. C. Phillips. *Secretary*, Charles Lawrence.

Seamen's Widow and Orphan Society.—This society is composed of ladies; and their object is the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased seamen. They hold annual sales of articles of their own manufacture, and the proceeds are devoted to the furtherance of their benevolent purposes. This is the society which held the fair at Hamilton Hall, in 1833.

Besides the societies here mentioned, there are a large number, of less note; such as those attached to the different religious congregations, benevolent societies whose spheres of action are confined to particular neighborhoods, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURES.

Salem Laboratory.—Incorporated, 1819. Capital, \$150,000. At this establishment, which is located in North Fields, are manufactured great quantities of æquafortis, muriatic acid, or spirits of salt, oil of vitriol and alum. Of this last, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 pounds are made annually. About 300,000 pounds of saltpetre are also refined annually. *Agent*, Geo. Nichols. *Chemist and Superintendent*, Joshua Upham.

White Lead.—There are two white lead manufacturing establishments, in South Salem, at which much business is done. To one of them is attached an India Rubber factory.

Salem Iron Factory.—This establishment is located in Danvers, and does business to the amount of \$400,000 annually.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Taxable Property.—The amount of taxable property is \$8,250,000.

Taxes.—The amount raised for town and county tax the current year is \$40,391 31.

Powder Magazine.—The powder magazine, in Great Pasture, was built in 1799. Joseph Grant, is keeper. In this magazine, any citizen may store

powder, free of all expense except the small fee for keeper's services.

First Sabbath School.—The first Sabbath School in this town was commenced in 1819, at North Fields.

Salem Turnpike.—It may be stated as an interesting fact, that the stock of the Salem Turnpike and Chelsea Bridge Corporation yields at the present time a greater income than it has at any former period, notwithstanding the opening of the Forest River Road to Lynn, and the Winnesimmet Ferry from Chelsea to Boston. This may be ascribed to the fact that the proprietors keep the road in such good repair, as to take more than sufficient from the general increase of travel to balance the loss by the Forest road and the Ferry.

Town Expenses.—By the Treasurer's annual Report, it appears that the receipts of the town, from March 5, 1834, to March 9, 1835, amounted to \$37,-205 35; the expenditures, during the same time amounted to \$35,074 12; leaving a balance in the treasury, of \$2,131 23. Three thousand dollars of the principal of the town debt, (included in the above amount of expenditures) had been paid off during the year. The amount of orders paid, drawn by Overseers of the Poor, for 1834, was \$6,200 13; by the School Committee, \$9,762 76; by the Fire Department, \$2,148 95; by the Board of Health, \$478 29; by the Selectmen, \$8,576 03.

Highest Land.—The highest land in Salem is Legg's Hill, on the south side of Forest River.

Church Bells and Clocks.—There are six church bells in Salem. One on the East church, one on the Howard Street church, one on the Episcopal church, one on the Tabernacle church, one on the North church, and one on the South. There are two town clocks; one on the East church and one on the North church.

Distances from the Coffee House.—To Boston Post Office, over the turnpike, 14 miles, 7 furlongs and 19 rods. To the same, by Forest River Road to Lynn

Hotel, and thence by the turnpike, 15 miles, 6 furlongs, 23 rods. To the same, by the Old Road as far as Lynn Hotel, and thence by the turnpike, 16 miles, 1 furlong, 24 rods.

Mineral Spring.—The Lynn Mineral Spring, so called, is in Salem; but the Hotel attached to the same is in Lynn, the dividing line of the towns running between the two.

Salem Common.—This is a beautiful plot of 8 and a half acres, almost perfectly level, enclosed by a neat railing, bordered by a large number of elms, and traversed by gravel walks.

Beverly Bridge.—The act incorporating the proprietors of Essex Bridge, passed November 17, 1787. This bridge, connecting Beverly with Salem, is 1484 feet long, and 34 feet wide. It is built on 93 wooden piers, framed of oak timber and driven into the mud. Its direction from Beverly to Salem is south, five degrees west. It has a draw of two leaves for the passage of masted vessels. The first pier was driven in May, 1783, and the last on the 8th of September, of the same year, and it was opened for travel on the 24th of the same month. The proprietors are authorized to receive toll for seventy years from this last date, when the bridge reverts to the Commonwealth. The proprietors are required to pay the town of Salem forty pounds, and the town of Danvers ten pounds, annually. The stock is divided into 200 shares, which now sell for much more than the original cost. The draw is raised for the passage of vessels about 300 times a year.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 1,505.

Church Organs.—There are nine church organs; one at each of the following churches: North church, South church, First Baptist, Tabernacle, Independent, First Church, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, East church.

SALISBURY.

SALISBURY is bounded north by New Hampshire, east by the ocean, south by the Merrimack, and west by Powow river, which separates it from Amesbury. It is thirtyfive miles northeast of Boston, and is the oldest town in Massachusetts upon the north bank of the Merrimack. It was incorporated Oct. 7, 1640, and its history embraces many interesting particulars. Several sessions of the General Court have been held here; an important sitting was had in 1737, for the purpose of settling the boundary between New Hampshire and Massachusetts; the legislature of New Hampshire sitting at Hampton, the adjoining town, at the same time. Amesbury was settled as a part of this town, in 1634, and called Salisbury New Town. In 1662, John Wheelwright was settled as pastor of the church here. He was celebrated for the zeal with which he advocated the antinomian doctrines of Mrs Ann Hutchinson, who was a sister of his. He preached at Braintree soon after his arrival from England, which was on the 26th of May, 1636, and was ordered to leave the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, on account of his sentiments. He retired, and founded Exeter, N. H. That place coming under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1642, he removed to Wells. In 1644, on making some concession, he was restored to the freedom of the colony; was in England in 1658, a partisan of Cromwell, but returned to America, and settled here, as above. He died Nov. 15, 1679. Here, as in the neighboring places upon the Merrimack, ship building was formerly carried on to great extent. In the Revolution, the continental frigate *Arcton* was built at this place.

A tornado which took place in this vicinity, on the 1st of August, 1773, is thus described in a publication of that period.

“ The tornado took its course from the east, first struck Salisbury point, and following the course of the Merrimack river, spread havoc before it for the space of a mile in width, extending to Haverhill. The devastation was almost beyond conception or description. Almost every house and building from Salisbury point to a quarter of a mile above Amesbury ferry, was levelled with the ground, uprooted, or otherwise damaged. A Capt. Smith, who belonged to Beverly, was sitting in a sail maker's loft, at Amesbury, when the storm commenced, and in a moment he and the whole building were carried away together, the building rent to pieces and dispersed. Capt. Smith was found lying senseless ninetyfour feet from the sill of the loft he was carried from; one of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise bruised. A large white oak post, fourteen feet in length, and twelve by ten inches, was transported one hundred and thirty-eight feet. Two vessels of ninety tons, building in Amesbury, were lifted from the blocks, and carried sidewise through the air, twentytwo feet. A large bundle of shingles was taken from the ground, and thrown three hundred and thirty feet, in an opposite direction to that of the post above mentioned, and at right angles to the course the vessels were carried. Large trees were torn up by the roots and cast into the river. Large oak planks were hurled, with the velocity of cannon balls through the roofs of houses; and, in fine, during the hurricane, which lasted a few minutes only, the air was filled with everything that could be moved, whirling with the most surprising rapidity through the

air, and surrounding the affrighted inhabitants, some of whom were taken up by the winds, carried a considerable way, and let down safe: others were buried in their cellars, but were dug out without receiving any hurt. About one hundred and fifty buildings fell.

“In Haverhill, the inhabitants fled in consternation from one large dwelling house, which was blown down, and thought to save themselves in a barn which was almost new, and filled with about thirty tons of hay; but the barn was entirely blown to pieces, in another moment, and some parts of it carried to the distance of three miles.

“This tempest was preceded by heavy rain and gross darkness; and it appeared first on the Merrimack river, which was in the utmost tumult, rolling upon the banks, and threatening to swallow up the affrighted inhabitants.”

Salisbury is a pleasant and flourishing town. Most of the land is good, and with the ordinary labor may be rendered quite as productive as the average of the soil of the county. There are three principal villages in the township; one at the mouth of the Powow, called the Point; one farther up that river, lying opposite the eastern settlement of Amesbury, and with that forming the settlement known as Amesbury and Salisbury Mills; the other, lying opposite Newburyport. Salisbury Beach, on the seashore, is several miles in length; it is composed of yellow sand, is regarded by many as an interesting curiosity, and is much resorted to in the warm season. Two elegant bridges are thrown across the Merrimack, connecting this town with Newbury and Newburyport.

POPULATION.

The population in 1810, was 2,047 ; in 1820, 2,006 ; in 1830, 2,519.

Ratable polls, 605.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—John Colby.

Town Treasurer—Nathaniel Fifield.

Selectmen—Henry M. Brown, Azor O. Webster, Moses True.

PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Physicians.—Cyrus Dearborn, Josiah B. Gale, Ira Barton.

Justice of the Peace and Quorum.—Edward Dorr.

Justices of the Peace.—Henry M. Brown, Samuel Walton, Samuel March, Dudley Evans, Nathan Long.

Deputy Sheriffs.—John Colby, James Worthen.

Notary Public.—Edward Dorr.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Congregational, (Orthodox.)—This church was founded in 1638, two years before the incorporation of the town, and was the eighteenth church in Massachusetts. It is at present without a pastor. The first pastor was William Worcester. He came from Salisbury, England ; was settled at the organization of the church ; died Oct. 23, 1662, at an advanced age. The second pastor was John Wheelwright. He arrived at Boston, from Lincolnshire, England, May 26, 1636 ; settled here Dec. 9, 1662 ; died Nov. 15, 1679. The third pastor was James Alling, a native of Boston ; settled here May 4, 1687 ; died March 3, 1696, aged 37. The fourth pastor was Caleb Cushing. He was born at Scituate ; settled here Nov. 9, 1698 ; died Jan. 25, 1752, aged 80. The fifth pastor was Edmund Noyes. He was born at Newbury ; settled here Nov. 20, 1751 ; died July 12, 1809, aged 81.

Second Congregational, (Orthodox.)—Instituted, Nov. 19, 1718. Pastor, John Gunnison.

First Baptist.—Founded, 1779. Number of communicants, 181. No settled pastor.

Christian Society.—Founded, 1820. Number of communicants, 136. Elder, Richard Davis.

Methodist.—Founded, 1805. Number of communicants, 101. Pastor, Samuel Norris.

Universalist.—Incorporated, 1831.

Congregational Evangelical Union Society.—Founded Oct. 14, 1835.

Salisbury and Amesbury Mills Christian Union Society.—Founded, 1833. Elder, Thomas Alexander.

SCHOOLS.

There are seven school districts. The average number of scholars from 4 to 16 years of age, is about 390 males, and 365 females. Annual school tax, about \$1,500. Estimated amount paid for tuition at Academies, &c. \$125.

LIBRARIES.

First Social, incorporated 1805 ; number of volumes, 515. *Second Social*, incorporated 1816 ; number of volumes, 200. *Third Social*.

ALMS HOUSE.

Keeper, George W. Baker — Number of subjects, 14.

TRADES, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

1 flannel factory, (see Amesbury) ; 5 tanneries, employing 23 hands ; 1 hat factory, employing 24 hands ; 30 ship builders ; 3 ship joiners ; 6 boat builders' shops, employing 13 hands ; 1 printing office, employing 3 ; 30 house joiners ; 7 blacksmiths' shops, employing 14 hands ; 3 chaise trimmers and harness makers ; 6 shoemakers' shops, employing 17 hands ; 1 soap and candle manufactory ; 2 glue makers ; 1 tailor's shop, employing 4 ; 1 painter's shop, employing 2 ; 1 carriage painter ; 4 mill-wrights ; 1

cooper's shop, employing 4. 3 saw mills ; 2 grist mills ; 1 cloth dressing and carding mill.

STORES.

3 dry goods ; 12 grocery ; 1 hat ; 1 apothecary ; 1 confectionary.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Capital.—The amount of capital employed in the different trades and manufactures, is \$1,500,000.

Morning Courier.—This is the title of a neat little sheet, commenced at the Mills, Feb. 20, 1835. Published every Friday morning, at \$1 per annum, by John Caldwell. In politics, neutral.

Military.—Two companies of Infantry ; privates 200. *Captains*, J. Lord and Abel Merrill.

Fire Department.—Three engines and ten firewards.

Public House.—There is one public house ; keeper, Cyrus Dearborn ; a temperance house.

Taxable Property.—The amount of taxable property is \$726,172.

Town Expenses.—The town expenses for 1834, were \$4,062 77.

Shipping.—There are employed in the mackerel fishery, eight vessels, amounting to 500 tons, manned by 67 men. In the coasting trade, 6 vessels amounting to 398 tons, manned by 24 men. Foreign tonnage, 300. Last year there were built 777 tons of shipping.

Post Offices.—There are two post offices ; Seth Clark and Cyrus Dearborn, Postmasters.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 345.

Soil.—The township contains about 13,000 acres, of which something like 3,000 are of salt marsh.

State Valuation.—In 1811, Salisbury stood in the State valuation at \$355,826 ; in 1821, \$373,951 67 ; in 1831, \$577,690.

SAUGUS.

THIS town formed the west parish of Lynn, until 1815, when it was incorporated as a separate town, receiving its present name, which was the ancient Indian name of Lynn, and which has ever been retained by the river, that makes a part of its eastern boundary. The river pursues a serpentine course through the meadows and salt marshes, to the bay, and has a very picturesque appearance, viewed from the neighboring hills. It was on the west bank of this river, that the Iron Works were established in 1645; and heaps of scorea still remain near where they stood. This too is the river on the bank of which, it is said a horde of pirates concealed themselves, in the year 1657; but they were finally discovered, and one of the king's cruisers succeeded in capturing three of them; the other, there being four in all, escaped to a cavern in what is now called the Dungeon Pasture, in Lynn woods, where he lived till the great earthquake of 1658, which rent the rock above, and closed the entrance of the cavern, inhuming him alive. His name was Thomas Veal. The glen in which they lived, was a secluded spot, flanked by almost insurmountable crags, and has since been much visited by the curious. The well which they dug is still perceptible, and traces of their garden may be seen. Within two years, however, the trees have been felled, and it is shorn of much of its romantic beauty. The Dungeon Hole, as Veal's retreat has since been called, was blown up on the 4th of July, 1834; but nothing was found, except a few articles of iron manufacture.

Saugus is bounded westerly by Chelsea, northerly by South Reading and Lynnfield, easterly by Lynn, and southerly by Boston Bay. Most of the land upon the river is very good, well cultivated and productive. The salt marshes, towards the sea form about one seventh of the whole area of the town. The remaining portion of the township is rough, and uneven, and much is still covered with wood. A post office has been established here, within three years.

Saugus was probably, never since its incorporation in so flourishing a condition as at present.

POPULATION.

The population in 1820, was 748 ; in 1830, 960, and the probable increase since that time is 200.

Number of Ratable Polls, 284

TOWN OFFICERS, ETC.

Town Clerk—William W. Boardman.

Town Treasurer—Jonathan Makepeace.

Selectmen and Assessors—William W. Boardman, William P. Newhall, George Pearsons.

Justices of the Peace—Benjamin F. Newhall, Joseph Dampney.

Post Master—Henry Slade.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Orthodox Congregational.—This church, the third of Lynn, was founded in 1736. Edward Cheever was settled Dec. 5, 1739. Joseph Roby, Aug. 1752. William Frothingham, Sept. 26, 1804. Joseph Emerson, Nov. 1821. Ephraim Randall, (Unitarian) Oct. 3, 1826. Sidney Holman, Jan. 16, 1833. They are at present without a pastor. Number of communicants, 19. There is a Sunday School attached, organized in 1818, now numbering 80 scholars.

Methodist.—This society was organized in 1810. The present stationed preacher is Lewis Bates. Number of communicants, 125. Sunday School attached, founded in 1825 ; number of scholars, 80.

Universalist.—There is a pretty large society of Universalists at Saugus, not having any settled pastor at present.

SCHOOLS.

There are five public schools, embracing 314 scholars. The school tax for 1834, was \$800. About \$125, are annually paid for tuition in academies, &c.

LIBRARIES.

There are three small libraries, viz :

Saugus Sabbath School Library—Organized 1818, 250 volumes.

Methodist Sabbath School Library—Organized 1825, 300 volumes.

Parish Library—Not now in a very flourishing condition.

ALMS HOUSE.

Keeper—Seth Heaton. Number of subjects, 12.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Temperance Society.—There is a very flourishing Temperance Society here. *President*—Joseph Emes; *Secretary*—Benjamin F. Newhall.

Anti Slavery Society.—An Anti Slavery Society has recently been formed, comprising about 40 members. Its object is the advancement of the immediate abolition principles, and the improvement of the condition of the free people of color in the United States.

Lyceum, not now in a very flourishing condition.

A Female Benevolent Society, of some years standing.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Capital.—The amount of capital employed in the different branches of business, is \$200,000.

Public House.—There is one public house ; keeper, William Oliver.

Stores.—One dry goods, and six grocery.

Shoe Business.—Shoe manufacturing is carried on here to considerable extent. About 200 makers, and 150 binders are constantly employed.

Cigars and Snuff.—Six millions of cigars, and fifty thousand pounds of snuff, are manufactured here annually. There are several manufactories.

Woollen Factory.—A factory of the New England Wool Company is established here, at which 50 hands are employed.

Dyeing Establishment.—There is a Silk and Woollen Dyeing Establishment here, at which eight hands are employed.

Chocolate, Morocco, &c—One chocolate manufactory; one morocco manufactory, at which eight hands are employed; one butcher's establishment.

Agriculture.—Agriculture receives considerable attention here, and there are several very good and profitable farms.

Taxable Property.—The amount of taxable property, by assessors' estimate, is \$244,496.

Town Expenses.—The town expenses for 1834, amounted to \$1,918 96.

Eel Fishery.—The Eel Fishery is a business of some importance. Many tons are taken from the river every year.

Mails.—The Saugus mail arrives by way of Lynn, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Number of Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 105.

Valuation.—In 1821, Saugus stood in the State valuation at \$125,234 16; and in 1831, at \$193,623 89.

Salt Marsh.—There are 1500 acres of salt marsh.

Ardent Spirits.—There is no place at Saugus, except the public house, where ardent spirits are sold.

TOPSFIELD.

TOPSFIELD is twentyone miles northeast of Boston, and is bounded northeast by Ipswich, northwest by Boxford, east by Hamilton, southeast by Wenham, southwest by Danvers and Middleton. This town was at first called New Meadows. It was settled about the year 1639, but was not incorporated till the 18th of October, 1650. Among the names of the early settlers, who were principally farmers belonging to Salem and Ipswich, are found Bradstreet, Clark, Cummins, Easty, Gould, Peabody, Smith, Town and Wildes, many descendants from whom still remain in the town.

Topsfield affords every inducement for the devotee of rural life to pitch his tent within its borders; the landscape, however, presents few striking features to aid the conjurations of the romancer. The soil is good, and the inhabitants receive their chief support from agriculture. Ipswich river crosses the town, and passes for a long distance along the border, having upon its margin some rich interval and fine meadows. Newburyport turnpike passes a short distance southeast of the meetinghouse.

 POPULATION.

The population in 1810 was 815; in 1820, 866; in 1830, 1,011.

Ratable Polls, 250.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Jacob Towne.

Town Treasurer—Joel Lake.

Selectmen—Jacob Towne, David Towne, William Hubbard, Samuel Bradstreet, William Cummins.

PHYSICIANS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Physicians.—Nehemiah Cleaveland, R. A. Merriam, Jeremiah Stone.

Justice of the Peace and Quorum.—Nehemiah Cleaveland.

Justices of the Peace.—Jacob Towne, Benjamin C. Perkins, R. A. Merriam, Alfred W. Pike.

Postmaster.—Nehemiah Cleaveland.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Orthodox Congregational.—This church was formed Nov. 1663 ; but there was preaching here as early as 1643. Thomas Gilbert was ordained at the formation of the church. He was a native of Scotland, and born in 1610 ; resigned 1671, and died Oct. 28, 1673. The second pastor was Jeremiah Hobart. He was born in England, 1630 ; settled here Oct. 2, 1672 ; retired Sept. 21, 1680 ; died March, 1715. The third pastor was Joseph Capen. He was born at Dorchester, Dec. 20, 1658 ; settled here, June 11, 1684 ; died June 30, 1725. The fourth pastor was John Emerson. He was born at Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1707 ; settled here Nov. 27, 1728 ; died July 11, 1774. The fifth pastor was Daniel Breck. He was born at Boston ; settled here Nov. 17, 1779 ; retired May 26, 1788. The sixth pastor was Asahel Huntington. He was born at Franklin, Ct., March 17, 1761 ; settled Nov. 12, 1789 ; died April 22, 1813. The seventh pastor was Rodney G. Dennis. He was born at New Boston, N. H., April 17, 1791 ; settled here Oct. 4, 1820 ; retired May 6, 1829. The eighth and present pastor is James F. McEwen. He was born at East Hartford, Ct., Aug. 25, 1793 ; settled here May 5, 1830.

Methodist.—There is also a Methodist society here, formed in 1830. They have been without a stated preacher much of the present season.

SCHOOLS.

Topsfield Academy.—This institution is in a flourishing condition. Pupils, about 55 *Preceptor*, A. W. Pike.

Districts.—The number of School Districts is 4. Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 16, 200. School tax \$500. About \$650 are paid annually for instruction in Academies, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Military.—One company of infantry of the line. *Captain*, E. S. Dixby. *Lieutenant*, L. H. Gould. *Ensign*, H. Wildes, Jr.

Social Library.—This library was organized in 1794. Number of volumes, 200.

Stages.—Several stages pass through the town daily for Boston, and other places.

Alms House.—Keeper, Thomas Gould. Number of subjects, 11.

Public Houses.—There are two public houses, one kept by Mrs Susan Cummins, the other by John Rea.

Manufacture.—Shoemaking is the principal business of the town, with the exception of farming.

Stores.—There are three stores—dry goods and groceries.

Dwellings.—There are 125 dwellings.

Valuation.—The State valuation was in 1811, \$195,580 67. In 1821, \$341,853 33. In 1831, \$361,022 08.

Post Office.—The post office yields to government about \$50.

Territory.—The whole township contains 7828 acres.

WENHAM.

WENHAM is twentyone miles northeast of Boston. The township is about six miles long, from east to west; a little more than one mile in width, and contains 4600 acres. It is bounded north by Hamilton, east by Manchester, south by Beverly, and

west by Danvers. The first regular settlement appears to have been made about the year 1639 : it was then called Enon, and belonged to Salem. In 1643, the year in which Essex County was incorporated, it was admitted as an independent township, under its present name. The place, however, was known previous to the first date—as the celebrated sermon of Hugh Peters, was delivered about 1636. In the journal of John Duntan, a gentleman who travelled in this country in 1686, this town is thus noticed : “Wenham is a delicious paradise ; it abounds with rural pleasures, and I would choose it above all other towns in America to dwell in. The lofty trees on each side of it are a sufficient shelter for the winds, and the warm sun so kindly ripens both the fruits and flowers, as if the spring, the summer and the autumn had agreed together to thrust winter out of doors.” The same writer, speaking of Joseph Gerrish, the minister, says—“’T were endless to enter on a detail of each faculty of learning Mr Gerrish is master of, and therefore take his character in short hand. The *philosopher*, is acute, ingenious and subtle. The *divine*, curious, orthodox and profound. The *man*, of a majestic air, without austerity or sourness ; his aspect is masterly, yet not imperious or haughty. The *Christian*, is devout, without moroseness or starts of holy frenzy and enthusiasm. The *preacher*, is primitive, without the occasional colors of whining or cant ; and methodical, without intricacy or affectation ; and which crowns his character, he is a man of public spirit, zealous for the conversion of the Indians, and of great hospitality to strangers. He gave us a noble dinner, and entertained us with such pleasant fruits as I must own Old England is a stranger to.”

There is no compact settlement in this township, the inhabitants being mostly farmers, and scattered around at considerable intervals. The surface of the land is generally level, and the soil good. Wenham pond is probably the most beautiful sheet of water in the county; it is large, and presents an exceedingly romantic appearance; a stream issues from it, which empties into Ipswich river, and upon its margin, close by the great post road, stands the small conical hill, now shorn of much of its primitive beauty by excavations, which served as the pulpit from which Peters delivered the memorable sermon from the text John iii. 23, "In Enon, near to Salim, because there was much water there." About one third of this pond lies within the limits of Beverly. Wenham Swamp, so called, lies in the northwestern section of the township, and extends into Hamilton. Manchester woods, so called, extend a considerable distance into the eastern section.

POPULATION.

The population was in 1810, 554; in 1820, 572; in 1830, 612.

Ratable Polls, 153.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—Moses Foster.

Town Treasurer—David Starrett.

Selectmen—Stephen Dodge, Ezra Lummus, Warren Peabody.

LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, JUSTICES, ETC.

Lawyer.—Edmund Kimball.

Physician.—Nathan Jones.

Justices of the Peace.—Moses Foster, Nicholas Dodge, Jr.

Postmaster.—Ezra Lummus.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Orthodox Congregational.—Formed, Oct. 8, 1644. The first pastor was John Fisk. He was born in England, 1601 ; settled here at the formation of the church ; retired 1656 ; died Jan. 14, 1677. The second pastor was Antipas Newman. He was settled Dec. 1663 ; died Oct. 15, 1672. The third pastor was Joseph Gerrish. He was born at Newbury, March 23, 1650 ; settled here Jan. 13, 1675 ; died Jan. 6, 1720. The fourth pastor was Robert Ward. He was born at Charlestown, Sept. 23, 1694 ; settled here Jan. 25, 1712 ; died July 19, 1732. The fifth pastor was John Warren. He was born at Roxbury, Sept. 18, 1704 ; settled here Jan. 10, 1733 ; died July 15, 1749. The sixth pastor was Joseph Swain. He was born at Reading ; settled here Oct. 24, 1750 ; died June 9, 1792. The seventh pastor was Adoniram Judson, (father to the celebrated missionary to Burmah.) He was born at Woodbury, Ct., June 25, 1751 ; settled here Dec. 26, 1792 ; retired Oct. 22, 1799 ; died Nov. 25, 1826. The eighth pastor was Rufus Anderson. He was born at Londonderry, N. H., March 5, 1765 ; settled here July 10, 1805 ; died Feb. 11, 1814. The ninth pastor was John Smith. He was born at Belchertown, March 5, 1766 ; settled here Nov. 26, 1817 ; retired Sept. 8, 1819 ; died April 7, 1831. The tenth and present pastor is Ebenezer P. Sperry. He was born at New Haven, Ct., June 3, 1785 ; graduated at Middlebury, 1808 ; settled here March 19, 1820.

Baptist.—A Baptist society was formed here in 1831. At present without a pastor.

SCHOOLS.

The town is divided into three school districts. Whole number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 16, about 200. School tax \$330.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Military.—One company of infantry of the line.

A number of the members of the battalion of cavalry reside in this town.

Public House.—There is one public House, kept by John T. Dodge, Jr.

Taxes.—The amount raised for town and county tax, for 1835, is \$1,564.

Valuation.—In 1811, this town stood in the State valuation at \$108,577 83. In 1821, \$110,445 50. In 1831, \$157,407 13.

Post Office.—The post office yields to government about \$52 annually.

Libraries.—There are two small libraries in the town.

Dwellings.—The number of dwellings is 78.

WEST-NEWBURY.

THE town of West-Newbury occupies an elevated and healthful situation on the south bank of the Merrimack. It is thirtyfour miles northeast of Boston, twenty miles east of Lowell, and six miles west of Newburyport, and is bounded north by the river, east by Newbury, south by Byfield parish, and west by Bradford. It is an ancient settlement, and was comprehended in the limits of Newbury till 1819, when it was incorporated as a separate town. There is no town in the county possessing a more productive soil than is here found. Grain and hay are produced in great quantities, and the products of the dairy have been long and widely celebrated. Fruit is also produced in abundance. Iron ore has been found in some sections in considerable quantities.

The inhabitants are mostly farmers, and so much

scattered that no compact village is formed. The town is connected with Rocks Village, Haverhill, by an excellent bridge over the Merrimack, a thousand feet in length, built in 1828. The bridge which preceded the present one, was built in 1796, and was swept away by the great freshet of 1818. From the elevations in this town, as well as from those of other towns in the vicinity, enchanting views may be obtained of rude and romantic scenery, interspersed with glimpses of the noble river, and the cultivated grounds upon its border.

POPULATION.

The population was in 1820, 1279 ; in 1830, 1586. Ratable Polls, 447.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—John C. Carr.

Selectmen and Assessors—Eliphalet Emery, David Sawyer, Otis Little.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

Physicians—Dean Robinson, Isaac Boyd.

Justices of the Peace—Daniel Emery, Eliphalet Emery, Edmund Hills, Moses Newell.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Congregational.—(Orthodox.) This church was the second of Newbury, and was gathered Oct. 26, 1698. The first pastor was Samuel Belcher, a native of Ipswich ; settled Nov. 10, 1698 ; retired 1711 ; died Aug. 30, 1714, aged 74. The second pastor was John Tufts, a native of Medford ; settled June 30, 1714 ; retired March 2, 1738. The third pastor was Thomas Barnard. He was born at Andover, Aug. 17, 1716 ; settled Jan. 31, 1739 ; retired Jan. 18, 1751 ; died Aug. 5, 1776. The fourth pas-

tor was Moses Hale. He was born at Newbury, Jan. 18, 1715 ; settled Feb. 20, 1752 ; died Jan. 15, 1779. The fifth pastor was True Kimball. He was born at Plaistow, N. H. Jan. 28, 1757 ; settled Nov. 20, 1782 ; retired May 1, 1797 ; died July 16, 1816. The sixth pastor was Samuel Tomb (Presbyterian). He was born at Salem, N. Y ; settled here Nov. 28, 1798 ; retired Jan. 1808 ; died March 28, 1832. The seventh pastor was Ebenezer Hubbard. He was born at Marblehead ; settled here May 11, 1809 ; retired Oct. 16, 1811. The eighth, was Gilbert T. Williams. He was born in New Jersey, Oct. 8 1761 ; settled here June 1, 1814 ; retired Sept. 26, 1821 ; died Sept. 24, 1824. The ninth pastor was Henry C. Wright. He was born at Sharon, Ct. ; settled here June 21, 1826 ; retired July, 1833. The tenth and present pastor, is Benjamin Ober. He was born at Beverly, April 4, 1805 ; settled Jan. 1, 1834.

Second Congregational.—(Orthodox). This church was the fourth of Newbury, and was formed Sept. 1, 1731. Pastor, John Q. A. Edgell.

Methodist.—This society is mostly made up of residents of Newbury ; the house of worship is just upon the border of the town. H. Thacher was the minister stationed here at the last conference.

Friends.—There is also a society of Friends who have a meeting house in the town.

SCHOOLS.

Districts, &c.—This town is divided into six school districts. Number of scholars between the ages of four and sixteen, 300. School tax, \$600. Estimated amount paid for tuition in academies, &c. \$300. There is a private school of 20 scholars, kept in the West Parish, by a lady.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Local Societies.—In the West Parish is a *Maternal Society*, composed of thirty members, who are mothers of seventyfive children. *Temperance Society*, also, at West Parish, 350 members.

Insurance Company.—There was a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, incorporated in 1828. *President*, Samuel Rogers. *Secretary*, Otis Little. *Treasurer*, John C. Carr.

Town Expenses.—The town expenses average \$1500.

Stages.—A stage leaves for Boston, tri-weekly ; one for Lowell, daily.

Public House.—There is one public house ; Joseph Carleton, keeper.

Fire Engine.—There is one fire engine owned by proprietors.

Dwellings.—There are 220 dwelling in the town.

Valuation.—In 1821, this town stood in the State valuation at \$316,013 83 ; in 1831, at \$385,964 79.

Territory.—The whole town contains about 9500 acres.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures of this town, are shoes, carriages, and horn and shell combs.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

WHEN the first sheets of this volume were prepared for press, the fall elections had not taken place ; consequently the names of Senators and Representatives for the State Legislature could not appear in the body of the work ; they are therefore given below.

The Senators are chosen annually, in November. The whole number composing the Senate is 40. This county is entitled to six. Their pay is \$2 per day for every day's attendance, and \$2 for every ten miles' travel.

The Representatives are also chosen annually, in November. Any corporate town with 150 ratable polls is entitled to one Representative, and for every additional 225 polls, an additional Representative. Their pay is the same as that of the Senators ; and it all comes from the State treasury.

ESSEX COUNTY.

SENATORS.

Jonathan Shove, of Danvers.
George Lunt, of Newburyport.
Charles Kimball, of Ipswich.
John Tenney, of Methuen.
Stephen P. Webb, of Salem.

[One vacancy, to be filled by the Legislature.]

Congressional Representatives.—It would be proper here to give the names of the Representatives in Congress from this county ; they are : *for South District*, STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem. *For*

North Districts, CALEB CUSHING, of Newburyport. These are chosen for the term of two years. One being returned for every 40,000 inhabitants. Their pay is \$8 per day for every day's attendance, without deduction for sickness, and \$8 for every 20 miles requisite travel to and from the seat of government.

AMESBURY.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Joshua Colby, Jonathan Morrill, Jr., *Democrats*.
Thomas Weed, *Whig*.

ANDOVER.

William Johnson, Jr., George Hodges, Amos Abbot, Solomon Holt, Joshua Ballard, *Whigs*.

BEVERLY.

John Safford, Nehemiah Roundy, John Conant, Stephen Nourse, Cotton Bennett, *Whigs*.

BOXFORD.

Moses Dorman, Jr., *Whig*.

BRADFORD.

Edward Kimball, Jonathan Kimball, *Democrats*.

DANVERS.

Andrew Lunt, Jacob F. Perry, Daniel P. King, Allen Putnam, Joshua H. Ward, *Whigs*.

ESSEX.

Charles Dexter, *Whig*.

GLOUCESTER.

Robert Rantoul, Jr., Luther Hamilton, David White, Addison Gilbert, John Davis, Timothy R. Davis, Thomas Haskell, David Saville, James Harris, *Democrats*.

HAMILTON.

Israel D. Brown, *Democrat*.

HAVERHILL.

Nathan Webster, E. G. Eaton, Ward Haseltine,
James Davis, *Democrats*.

IPSWICH.

Nathaniel R. Farley, Nathaniel Scott, Josiah Caldwell, *Democrats*.

LYNN.

[No Representatives.]

LYNNFIELD.

John Perkins, Jr., *Democrat*.

MANCHESTER.

[No Representatives.]

MARBLEHEAD.

Frederick Robinson, Edward Crowninshield, *Democrats*.

METHUEN.

Samuel G. Harris, *Democrat*.

MIDDLETON.

Joseph W. Batchelder, *Whig*.

NEWBURY.

Moses Little, Elias Moody, Daniel Adams, 3d
Whigs.

NEWBURYPORT.

Charles H. Balch, Solomon H. Currier, Ebenezer Moseley, *Whigs*.

ROWLEY.

Edward Smith, Samuel Little, Jeremiah Nelson,
Whigs.

SALEM.

George Peabody, *Democrat*. William Sutton, David Moore, Charles A. Andrew, John S. Williams, Nehemiah Brown, Eleazer M. Dalton, Putnam I. Farnham, Benjamin P. Chamberlain, *Whigs*.

SALISBURY.

Henry M. Brown, John Morrill, *Whigs*. True G. Graves, *Democrat*.

SAUGUS.

[No Representatives.]

TOPSFIELD.

Jacob Towne, *Whig*.

WENHAM.

Moses Foster, *Whig*.

WEST-NEWBURY.

John E. Bartlett, Moses Carr, *Whigs*.

TABLE OF TOWNS.

| | Incorporated. | Ms from Boston. | Census. | | | Valuation. | Ratable Polls. | | School Districts. | Churches. | Banks. | Banking Capital. | Lawyers. | Physicians. |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | | | | | | | | | |
| Amesbury, | 1668 | 40 | 1890 | 1956 | 2445 | \$ 2.64 | 672 | 11 | 6 | | | | 2 | 4 |
| Andover, | 1646 | 22 | 3164 | 3889 | 4540 | 6.00 | 1177 | 17 | 7 | 1 | | \$200,000 | 4 | 6 |
| Beverly, | 1668 | 17 | 4608 | 4283 | 4231 | 5.10 | 1048 | 10 | 5 | 1 | | 100,000 | 1 | 5 |
| Boxford, | 1685 | 24 | 880 | 906 | 957 | 1.38 | 222 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Bradford, | 1673 | 30 | 1369 | 1600 | 1856 | 2.00 | 460 | 8 | 3 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Danvers, | 1757 | 15 | 3127 | 3646 | 4228 | 7.14 | 1200 | 13 | 7 | 2 | | 270,000 | 2 | 6 |
| Essex, | 1819 | 25 | | 1107 | 1333 | 1.67 | 319 | 7 | 3 | | | | | 1 |
| Gloucester, | 1639 | 30 | 5943 | 6384 | 7501 | 5.88 | 1857 | 26 | 14 | 1 | | 200,000 | 3 | 10 |
| Hamilton, | 1793 | 26 | 780 | 802 | 810 | 1.04 | 175 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Haverhill, | 1645 | 29 | 2682 | 3070 | 3912 | 4.81 | 1038 | 12 | 11 | 1 | | 270,000 | 6 | 4 |
| Ipswich, | 1634 | 27 | 3569 | 2583 | 2951 | 3.10 | 522 | 8 | 5 | 1 | | 100,000 | 2 | 3 |
| Lynn, | 1630 | 9 | 4087 | 4515 | 6138 | 5.00 | 1982 | 8 | 9 | 2 | | 300,000 | 5 | 9 |
| Lynnfield, | 1782 | 12 | 509 | 596 | 617 | 65 | 158 | 3 | 2 | | | | | |
| Manchester, | 1645 | 27 | 1137 | 1201 | 1260 | 1.42 | 330 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----|----|---|-----------|----|----|
| Marblehead, | 1649 | 16 | 5900 | 5630 | 5150 | 6.56 | 1225 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 220,000 | 1 | 3 |
| Methuen, | 1725 | 30 | 1181 | 1371 | 2011 | 2.41 | 592 | 9 | 6 | | | 1 | 4 |
| Middleton, | 1728 | 20 | 541 | 596 | 607 | 78 | 170 | 4 | 2 | | | | 1 |
| Newbury, | 1635 | 32 | 5176 | 3671 | 3803 | 4.35 | 841 | 9 | 5 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Newburyport, | 1764 | 35 | 7634 | 6852 | 6388 | 10.28 | 1395 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 700,000 | 6 | 8 |
| Rowley, | 1639 | 28 | 1682 | 1825 | 2044 | 2.49 | 598 | 9 | 5 | | | 1 | 5 |
| Salem, | 1629 | 14 | 12613 | 12731 | 13886 | 37.18 | 3194 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 1,850,000 | 18 | 12 |
| Salisbury, | 1640 | 35 | 2047 | 2006 | 2519 | 3.12 | 605 | 7 | 8 | | | | 3 |
| Saugus, | 1815 | 7 | | 748 | 960 | 1.08 | 284 | 5 | 3 | | | | |
| Topsfield, | 1650 | 21 | 815 | 866 | 1011 | 1.70 | 250 | 4 | 2 | | | | 3 |
| Wenham, | 1643 | 21 | 554 | 572 | 612 | 80 | 153 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 |
| West-Newbury, | 1819 | 34 | | 1279 | 1586 | 2.06 | 447 | 6 | 4 | | | | 2 |

The valuation column is in dollars and cents, and is intended to show what portion each town bears of a State tax of \$1000. Savings Institutions are not included in the number of banks. Where no banks are mentioned, it will be understood that there are none in the town; and so of all other blanks in the table. The number of public schools in Newburyport (exclusive of primary) are put down as districts.

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